THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS.

The Peabody Obsequies.

The Removal of the Remains from the Monarch—Speeches of Captain Commerell and Governor Chamberlain.

The telegraph gave a brief account of the ceremonies at Portland, Me., attending the removal of Mr. Peabody's remains from the British vessel to the City Hall, where they will remain in state until their removal to the last resting place in Massachusetts. The ceremonies on board the Monarch on Saturday morning were brief. At the appointed hour the coffin was taken from the chapel, escorted by the officers of the ship and the chaplain, to the band playing the "Dead March in Saul," and piped over the side, in due nautical form. At eleven o'clock the Monarch fired one gun as a signal that the remains were disembarked, which was followed by minute guns from the fort of the fleet, Fort Preble, and the arsenal. At 11:15 Admiral Farragut's flag steamer *Leyden*, with the remains on board, guarded by the officers of the Monarch, two companies of marines, and the band of the Monarch, preceded by the steamer Iris, with the band of the Fifth United States artillery on board playing a dirge, came from behind the Monarch, steamed slowly up through the double line of vessels in the harbor, followed by two lines of boats, filled with men seated, with oars apeak, and the steamer Cohasset, with Admiral Farragut on board, bringing up the rear. Gov. Chamberlain with his staff, and the Legislature of Maine, and the military received the remains at the Atlantic wharf. The body was taken from under the canopy which had been erected in the stern of the *Leyden*, and borne by the sturdy English seamen up the pier, past the lines of soldiers, the band of the Monarch playing a dirge, and followed by the family of the deceased, the Peabody Institute trustees, Captain Commerell and his officers, Admiral Farragut and staff, to where Governor Chamberlain awaited it.

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN COMMERELL.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN: The venerated remains of the great and good man now before us were placed in my charge by Mr. Motley, the Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, to be conveyed from the country, I may almost say, of his adoption, to the land which gave him birth. Conveyed by the United States ship-of-war Plymouth, Captain Macomb, and accompanied by his near relative, Mr. George Peabody Russell, we have arrived at the city of Portland, in the State of Maine, where most magnificent preparations have been made to receive it. The noble vessel selected I contended has been selected for this honorable service. I have the right to believe, from the name she bears. I have received orders to show by every means in my power, the respect and admiration in which this great philanthropist is held by our most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria, but by the people of the United Kingdom. It can hardly be necessary for me to say to me by the knowledge the citizens of the United States already possess of the expressed feeling on the part of the people of England and Queen. The President of the United States of America, in the first instance, has shown in what we feel by the appointment of an officer of great distinction and renown—Admiral Farragut—in command of a ship of the highest character to receive these venerated remains. It gives me, therefore, pleasure to-day to find one of our great vessels of war has been sent here—her first errand—not of destruction and death, but of peace and goodwill.

Governor Chamberlain, into your hands, as Governor of the State of Maine, I now place my sacred trust; but though the remains of this great and good man must pass from my keeping, I shall still feel myself responsible. The suffering artisan, the widow and orphan, on both sides of the Atlantic, will look to me and South, will henceforth bless the name of George Peabody.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

CAPTAIN COMMERELL: I receive into the care and custody of the State of Maine the sacred trust so honorably confided to you, and now so faithfully and nobly fulfilled. With mournful pride this State has herself regarded as the nation whose duty it was named to mingle their tears over the bier of the benefactor of mankind. It is befitting that I should express the deep gratitude of the American people in recognizing the courtesy and the high honors of honor and tenderness, with which it has pleased Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, to restore to his native land this precious dust.

England honored this man while he lived; when he deceased, she laid the wreath. One of her finest ships has borne him hither, the change of flags typifying the union of both countries; and you were escorted by an American ship whose name reminds us at once of the fair land of the free, the old home and the spirit that makes us a nation. You, the highest officers of the American navy, whose deeds the world admires. You are received by this ancient community of people, by this State all this honor, and join with full hearts in the signal correspondence. Captain, for your generous courtesy, in showing our people the almost royal state in which you have honored Hilbert Mason Peabody's kinsman. We have seen how England sent him, even as our Saxon forefathers, to the land of good King after death—in their proudest ship, freighted with costliest treasures, launched out upon the sea whence they came to their graves. You will return without him, but not void. You will return with the fairer memory of a mission which cannot fall. You will return from a mightier victory than your guns in their grandest victory could give, to a land which a nation's gratitude, reverence and love.

The coffin was then placed on the funeral car, which was draped with black broadcloth and velvet, with silver fringe, covered with a canopy surmounted by a silver eagle, and drawn by six black horses with sable plumes, weeping mourners following behind, while the band played a dirge. The procession arrived at the City Hall at 12:45. The soldiery drew up in line on Congress street, the British marines marched up to the entrance, and after opening right and left, reversed and grounded arms.

The city government were drawn up at the entrance to receive the body, which was then taken from the car and borne up through the open lines of the city authorities, followed by the pall-bearers, the mourners, Mayor Putnam, Admiral Farragut and Staff, Capt. Commerell and the British officers, Captain Centre and the members of the City Council. No other ceremonies were observed. The coffin was silently placed upon the catafalque, which was surrounded by burning tapers. The guards were placed, and Captain Harvey's duty was fulfilled his trust, accompanied by Admiral Farragut, retired.

FAMOUS CHURCH—THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

Harmony Grove, the resting place awaiting the remains of Mr. Peabody in Massachusetts, lies partly in Salem and partly in the town of Peabody, lately South Danvers, where the life, since grown famous, of the philanthropist began. The house in which his business life began, in the capacity of a grocer's lad, is still standing, with a small shop front, and a high window is often pointed out to strangers as the one where was his bed room. Sixty-five years ago, when he looked out of that window, a thick walnut growth overspread the site of the present cemetery, and its shades were haunted on holidays by gaudy boys, but now it is all cleared away, left to the squirrels. Hardly a trace now remains of the natural beauties of the scene, but art has come instead, and a hundred acres have been enclosed, laid out in lots and terversed with avenues. Only a single clump of old trees remain outside of the cemetery, on an eminence too rocky and uneven to be occupied. The Peabody entrance is through a simple rustic gate; but when the visitor has passes under a massive arch of rubble work, overgrown with woodbine, which rustles dreamily in the wind, looking down the main avenue for about a hundred rods, you come to the Peabody lot. The cemetery slopes towards the west, and is washed at the foot of the eminence by the tide ebbing and flowing through North River. Eastward the ground rises, becoming very irregular and broken, and beyond the cemetery, where the hillside rises abruptly to an ancient pasture, from which a wide view is to be had. The Peabody lot lies on the side of the hill about three southwestward, a few yards from the river. It is in the form of a wall of stone ten or twelve feet high and thirty feet long. The side walls are about twenty-five feet from the front, but the hill is hollowed out, so that the level surface of the lot is about thirty feet square. The front wall contains the access to the lot. In the center stands a massive monument of granite, about twenty-five feet long, two feet high, and four feet wide. Upon this, near each end, stand two blocks of granite six feet high, supporting a single block eight feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high, suggesting and faintly resembling a coffin. The base of this tomb is covered with blocks of marble. The left panel is blank, the other two have the following inscriptions:

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Beneath this spot the body, which has been borne with so much pomp and circumstance across the sea, will rest quietly with kindred dust. On the left hand, in the distance, the river rises and falls with the pulsations of the ocean; on the right the sun lies warm on the home of his boyhood.

"In fields he it looks in truth
As are the quiet homes we have,
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THE FUNERAL AT PEABODY, MASS.

PEABODY, Mass., January 31.—The funeral of George Peabody is officially announced to take place here on Tuesday, February 1st, in the Methodist Church. On that day the funeral train to-morrow the remains will be escorted to the Peabody Institute from the residence of a public benefactor, by the Lafayette Light and Sutton Guards of this town, the latter furnishing the guard of honor. While the remains lay in state, the doors of the Institute will be open daily to visitors from the 21 to the 7th of February inclusive, Sunday excepted.

More About the Big Bones Exhumed at Elizabeth.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Gazette, 29th.]

The big bones taken out of the swamp on Hon. Henry Green's ground, in the village of Elizabeth, furnish a subject for the investigation of the geologist. The shaft has reached a depth of 130 feet. Bones were first struck twenty feet below the surface, and many of the same species and shapes, all the way from this point to the bottom—a distance of sixty-three feet. 130 feet below the surface an immense tooth was found, embedded between two large bones. The skull or a smaller animal was also found. With all the teeth in their sockets except the nervous fluid, which renders this case one of peculiar interest is the fact that all these bones were found far below the first layers of rock. They were mixed with sandy alternations of deposits, as rock, lead, mineral, and earth, all of which are deposited in the alluvium, above the rock, is not necessary, but is highly important for their existence in the natural state below the rock formations, as they are found by the geologists. That these bones are of great antiquity there is no doubt, as the ground where they were found is of the same kind as that adjacent to the surface; hence their existence cannot be accounted for on the theory that they crept in there and died. All the layers of rock and earth above them have evidently been deposited since the death of the animals. One of the most eminent geologists in a distance have sent to procure specimens, and have been supplied. Some very good mineral was raised from this shaft, but it finally gave out, and the mines have been abandoned. Doubtless no more interesting discoveries would have been made if the work had continued.

THE WAY THE WORLD GOES.

Crimes and their Causes—Still the Question Is, Are We a Civilized People?

Chicago suffers from the operations of a gang of highway robbers. Last Saturday night a gang planned and carried out a series of aggravated assaults, in nearly every instance robbing those they attacked. Armed with sandbags, or revolvers, and the usual implements of the burglar and footpad, they entered upon a vigorous campaign, beginning at seven o'clock in the evening. Four men were knocked down on the open street, three of whom were robbed, and all seriously injured. One victim, in order to prevent any chance of his being able to identify them, they appeared intended to make a clean job of it, and kill him outright. The man was picked up in a state of total insensibility, and his head had to be sewed and clamped in seven different places. It is not expected that he will survive the injuries he has suffered. In two instances the robbers entered private houses and leveled revolvers at the heads of the occupants, compelling them to hand over valuables and money.

The preliminary examination in the case of Ira C. Gardiner and his wife, of New York, charged with murdering Capt. Alexander, an old sea captain, formerly a resident of New Orleans, in order to secure $60,000 known to be in Capt. Alexander's possession, developed the fact that the Gardiners averred that the men they buried under the name of old Sloan and the spirit that makes us a nation. You are the highest officers of the American navy, whose deeds the world admires. You are received by this ancient community of people, by this State all this honor, and join with full hearts in the signal correspondence. Captain, for your generous courtesy, in showing our people the almost royal state in which you have honored Hilbert Mason Peabody's kinsman. We have seen how England sent him, even as our Saxon forefathers, to the land of good King after death—in their proudest ship, freighted with costliest treasures, launched out upon the sea whence they came to their graves. You will return without him, but not void. You will return with the fairer memory of a mission which cannot fail. You will return from a mightier victory than your guns in their grandest victory could give, to a land which a nation's gratitude, reverence and love.

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THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND OUR SCHOOLS.

Will they be Satisfied When the Bible has been Banished?

[From the Nation.]

Not many men, we suppose, are thinking that, when once the reading of the Bible in the public schools is prohibited, the Roman Catholics will be content with their share in the system of instruction by the State. If any one entertains that opinion, he has only to take a look at the Roman Catholic papers to learn that he is much mistaken. Says the *Freeman's Journal*, under date of 22d January:

"The whole system goes on from day to day with the school system go to where it came from—the devil." "We do not and will not," says the *Tablet*, "accept the State as educator." "There is no possible programme of common or mixed instruction," says the *Freeman's Journal* of November 20, "that the Catholic Church can permit her children to attend." "We do not that we declare so. It is the Catholic Church." And then the writer goes on to quote from the Syllabus to the effect that no Roman Catholic is at liberty to believe otherwise than that it is in itself desirable that the State should have a school which is fit school for Roman Catholic children from which is not subject to the control of the Church. That the teaching in State schools regards only or chiefly the mere knowledge of human affairs, when it has for its purpose our social life here on earth, is wholly beside the question, says the *Freeman*, for it looks to our eternal and not the whole object of teaching them anything is to prepare them for an eternal life. The writer goes on to say: "Even a mere translation of the books of Holy Writ which is to be found in every house, and which every educated Catholic were to be dissected by the ablest Catholic theologian in the land, and generally speaking, it should not consent to be a party either for or against any religious or theological test in the land. If the sects want denominational schools for religious purposes, then let them have them, and pay for them out of their own funds; but let not the State, which represents the whole people, not as religionists, but as citizens, and which, moreover, has a school system of its own for civil purposes, tax the community to the amount of a dollar to teach the doctrines of any of these sects, either to their own children or to the children of anybody else. We see not what else the State can do in consistency with the essential principles of its own organic life. This we believe to be the true ground—the one that involves the fewest difficulties, and the one that will be most likely to carry our school system safely through the sectarian war that is now waged upon it by Catholic leaders. Standing upon this ground, the Protestant can meet the Catholic with a firm and yet generous opposition, conceding to him what he demands of him. He asks but what is right, and is a religionist, and he insists that the Catholic shall ask none in the same capacity. He waves him off the folly and blankness of a school war, which would not be misrepresented by calling it Protestant sectarianism versus Catholic sectarianism. On this ground the great proportion of the people will join with the Protestant, and they will end if he himself becomes a sectarian in respect to common schools; and, if the question should arise in the field of politics, as it is very likely to do, the Catholic will find himself in an overwhelming minority. In one word, the true ground of the State is simply the American citizenship, and not the tenets and peculiar usages of any religious body. Here is a ring argument with which to address and by which to influence the public mind in the present crisis, and we think it will be a sound argument, as justus it is strong."

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THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Rev. Samuel T. Spear on Its Solution.

From an article in the *Independent* on "the Solution of the School Question" by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D. we quote the following bearing on the main points of the controversy:

"Here, then, are three things which the State should not and cannot do. First, it should not relinquish the school system, and commit the entire business of education to the voluntary principle. Secondly, it should not make a division of the school-funds between Catholics and Protestants, or among the numerous religious sects of the country. Thirdly, it should not divide the teaching into two departments, and devote one of these departments exclusively to the work of religious education. The reasons for the rejection of each and all of these plans are most abundant.

"What, then, shall the State do in solving the school question as it now stands before the bar of public thought? The Catholics are mainly the complainants, and, moreover, demand what the State should not grant; and hence the second should be unequivocally the reply. In rejecting this demand the State should plant itself upon the broad principle that inheres in its organic constitution as a living life, and this is the principle of absolute 'neutrality' in the public school in relation to the doctrines and tenets of the various religious sects. It should say to each and to all of these sects that it does not, it will not, it will not be lawful in the State either to support or teach their religious views. It should treat them as citizens, and not as Catholics or Protestants, Jews or Rationalists. Having no theology of its own, either to teach or enforce, it should not consent to be a party either for or against any religious or theological test in the land. If the sects want denominational schools for religious purposes, then let them have them, and pay for them out of their own funds; but let not the State, which represents the whole people, not as religionists, but as citizens, and which, moreover, has a school system of its own for civil purposes, tax the community to the amount of a dollar to teach the doctrines of any of these sects, either to their own children or to the children of anybody else. We see not what else the State can do in consistency with the essential principles of its own organic life. This we believe to be the true ground—the one that involves the fewest difficulties, and the one that will be most likely to carry our school system safely through the sectarian war that is now waged upon it by Catholic leaders. Standing upon this ground, the Protestant can meet the Catholic with a firm and yet generous opposition, conceding to him what he demands of him. He asks but what is right, and is a religionist, and he insists that the Catholic shall ask none in the same capacity. He waves him off the folly and blankness of a school war, which would not be misrepresented by calling it Protestant sectarianism versus Catholic sectarianism. On this ground the great proportion of the people will join with the Protestant, and they will end if he himself becomes a sectarian in respect to common schools; and, if the question should arise in the field of politics, as it is very likely to do, the Catholic will find himself in an overwhelming minority. In one word, the true ground of the State is simply the American citizenship, and not the tenets and peculiar usages of any religious body. Here is a ring argument with which to address and by which to influence the public mind in the present crisis, and we think it will be a sound argument, as justus it is strong."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1870.

Mr. Dawes's Vindication.

The great event of to-day in Congressional circles was the reply of Mr. Dawes to his accusers, and his vindication of the speech he made last week on the financial outlook. The galleries of the House were full all the early part of the day, but a large proportion of the audience wearied of the preliminary proceedings, and left before three o'clock, soon after which hour Mr. Dawes got the floor for the two hours' speech in which he so triumphantly sustained himself and the committee of which he is chairman. The part of his former speech in which he challenged attention to the annual estimates was quite brief, and as he was then speaking under the rules, he was not allowed to explain his own position or the position of the committee in this matter. To-day he had command of the floor and full latitude of expression, and on this occasion made it clear to everybody that neither he nor the Committee is at war with the administration, but that all are united in the purpose to aid the President and his Cabinet in cutting down expenses and carrying on the Government with the most rigid economy. He showed conclusively that he spoke not merely for himself, but for all his associates on the Committee; that the former speech was not a reckless arraignment of the Departments; that the Committee spent the whole of the holiday recess in advising with the members of the Cabinet and the President himself as to the reduction of the estimates; that every head of a Department but one had been anxiously consulted by some member of the Committee; that he did not visit the Secretary of War-whose letter Mr. Butler produced with such a flourish yesterday, because Mr. Belknap had already come to Washington at the President's call, and had left before Mr. Dawes's speech; that himself said he was satisfied the estimates of that Department could not be reduced. He confined himself strictly to the issue he made in the other speech, and he had drawn no fire from the Administration side of the House in this circumlocution office. He will come directly to plain man, and will get direct answers to every proper question he puts.

As to the management of his time, President Grant commended Mr. Dawes's judgment, instead of his thousand and one advisers. As he trained to quit himself during vacation, so he appears to have worked through the holidays. It was not ton with a like independence. After a long morning walk by himself, he is ready to begin office work at three o'clock, and keeps at it till three, by four o'clock, at the latest, all visitors have received, and the doors of the office are closed for the day. After dinner the President drives his family out, taking the reins himself, and, so much as I have been able to learn, he cares for horses, his equipage is among the most modest in Washington. He is surrounded by men and acquaintances find the President in the parlor with his family.

On the Sabbath the order and stillness of any private household reign throughout the Executive household. The rule is understood to be sure, but they are quite unlike what has been witnessed at the residence of the nation's chief magistrate every Sunday for the past three years. They have an immense influence, too, upon the morals of the people. It is not enough to say that the tendency attention of court circles will never be known here, the social power of the Capitol and the regular officials, though not extensive. Had Generals, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas been arrogant, conceited and corrupt men, the influence upon the rising young would have been immeasurable. Particularly would this have been the case with respect to the military spirit. Had the chief military honors received the highest distinction in the gift of the people, the natural apprehensions are turned into grateful admiration as we contemplate the orderly and exemplary habits of the President.

Evidently the man's heart is in the right place, and he will not be led astray by the adulations of power, when he can say, as he recently said to some Western friends, who asked him to go to Washington, "I was born in St. Louis: "Oh, yes, I remember her well, she was a handsome girl, and the last time I saw her I delivered her a load of wood."—*Boston Journal.*

Not a Libel.

[From the Philadelphia Day.]

The verdict rendered in the suit instituted by George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, vs. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, for an alleged libelous publication touching Mr. Wilkes, in the last mentioned paper, was generally expected. The jury sought Mr. Bruce of the charge. Suits of this nature have become rather occasional than common, as between publishers, however, libel suits are rare. There is no kind two of recent occurrence—the one between the *Herald* and the *Sunday Times*, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. In the Wilkes case, Judge Bedford's charge, while interpretation of new thing, and therefore of no binding force, clearly restates the just interpretation of the law, to which the jury given a correct verdict, which was founded was personal only by reference, and though severe, was not regarded by the jury as malicious.

Mr. Wilkes cannot successfully set up a claim for astonishing upon men said things with expectation that they would be taken as serious concerned. He prides himself upon his incisive, caustic and sarcastic style, and has encouraged to say as many sharp things during his career as can well be crowded into a volume of that profession. It must be admitted, however, that the alleged libelous article was caustic, pungent and severe, but it was not malicious, and must have been a close and uncomfortable fit for any man voluntarily putting it on. Mr. Wilkes certainly had no right to complain of such his motion. In bringing the suit he acknowledges himself a public character in the country, and in the verdict of the jury he is assured that a disinterested public would not have so regarded the article as he claims it to be. Wilkes's action is another illustration of the folly of a man's being sensitive to public or appropriating every joke was a "Meaning Mr. Sir."

The case of Quay vs. the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, in the late court, has but one result—the discharge of the defendant. The plaintiff has for a reporter had a reputation for recklessness as well as for fortitude under all sorts of attacks upon his character. He is a politician and a man. If there was one point upon which one might have safely backed Mr. Quay, it was his ability to make capital out of any attack upon his character. His operations as a politician have been made a basis for often, variously and not always complimentary notice by the newspapers. He has been accused of corruptions scores of times, yet never, and doubtless will not be, successfully indicted. Accused of corruption

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence, as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, and Reform in the body politic and politics; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices when the party is led by Democratic party, and even more so, because it is the party that will cast out offenders of this description with the least of the confidence of the people—as an independent Republican journal, devoted to the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER.

And keeps up in the march of improvement and the adoption of such modern appliances as are necessary to everything that is valuable or interesting. It identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever is calculated to elevate and benefit mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it discusses the political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT DESERVES PAPER.

And relies on their support and moral opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in the matter of the late corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the fearless of dishonest contractors have launched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect we are justly proud, and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public generally will award it as it proves faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be the constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER.

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is full and complete, and its editorials are written with a purpose in view. The Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER.

Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field on every occasion, and it has come to be a property and one to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. Its circulation has grown to be the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE,

If being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and family men, is the criterion as to where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized, in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms, and the family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION,

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard principles as heretofore, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above, and it does not hesitate to say that the success of all who support it in the work of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this increased support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislatures will be in session, and matters of interest both the National and State Capital will be brought before the public. The new and candid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to the every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of importance, and on the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious matters are agitating, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which it is the desire that the knowledge will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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THE COMMERCIAL,

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OVERCROWDED ENGLAND.

The distress that prevails in London and throughout England—there are 150,000 paupers in the metropolis, and something like a million in the kingdom—reaches every portion of the working people, and is beginning to touch the middle classes through the oppressiveness of the poor rates. This has led to the formation of a powerful league for the purpose of compelling government to furnish money enough to send a few millions of British workmen, with their families, to Canada, Australia and other colonies. "Assisted emigration," in fact, is one of the great hobbies of the day in England, and the Emigration League has at its heads a host of trades union presidents, clergymen, members of Parliament and the nobility, politicians and manufacturers. Their policy is that emigration should at once be commenced on a grand scale, the treasury providing a passage and furnishing the outfit for every person who will go to one of the colonies. The estimate of the League is that it will be necessary to commence with a million of emigrants, at a cost of fourteen pound per head, which would involve an expenditure of something like seventy millions of dollars, and yet would only relieve the country of a number of people equal to its pauper population. The theory at the bottom of this scheme is that by the diminution of the number of workingmen those who remain at home will be able to command higher wages or constant employment, and thus bar the increase of pauperism.

But will the artificial depletion of a country by assisted emigration afford permanent relief? It strikes us it would be but momentary; while the class of emigrants sent out would hardly be of a kind to advance the colonies. No State aid has been furnished to the millions of Irish and Germans who have sought homes in this country. They endured great privations, many of them, to get here, but this "educated them to a pitch of self-reliance that has made them an invaluable addition to our population. Those who first came quickly made money to send for their friends and relatives, and thus the stream of emigration has been maintained. "Assisted emigration" in England involves the admission that the English soil is unequal to the conflict with poverty through which millions of Germans and Irish, poverty stricken and ignorant, have fought their way to a successful career and prosperous homes in America.

A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF GROG SHOPS.

A reform is demanded in the license system in vogue in Philadelphia. The *Inquirer* insists on making the business of rum selling a monopoly, and that in granting licenses hereafter no more than one shall be conceded to any square in the city, and the person who receives it shall be obliged to pay a proper price for the privilege. Having the monopoly, it is argued, he would be willing to pay liberally for it, and he could also become an instrument in preventing the sale of liquor by unlicensed parties. There is some reason in this. Two measures of practical reform present themselves in the consideration of the license question, to those who believe prohibition unattainable. The first is the limitation of grog shops to the smallest possible number, and the securing of requisite guarantees that they shall be conducted with some regard to public decency and the interests of society. Reduce the number of saloons, so that they will be under the control of the authorities, and to some extent at least these guards will be secured. Limit the whisky shops to one in a square, for instance, and let the proprietors of them possess a monopoly in their district, and self-interest will put them on the detective force to crush out rival establishments. By no means the second object of a license system—a large revenue—can be secured without any great difficulty. The sale of liquors would become a valuable monopoly, and those securing it would be heavily taxed. Whisky is the cause of nine-tenths of our expenditures for police, prisons, work houses, and paupers, and should be taxed proportionately, to say nothing of the amount of misery it inflicts upon innocent persons whom the law is powerless to protect. There are many plans submitted to mitigate the evil, or totally destroy it, but too often they are the fruits of zeal and earnestness in the cause rather than of that worldly wisdom which puts aside theorizing and grasps at a practicable and attainable advantage. Setting aside prohibition as impossible at this time, with the existing public sentiment, it seems that the energies of reformers should be devoted to the improvement of the license system so as to draw from it every possible cent of revenue, and at the same time reduce the number of grog shops to the minimum, by making a monopoly of the traffic that is placing it in the hands of men known to the authorities, who would be willing to pay a good round sum, and whose interest it would be to protect their monopoly from the inroads of irresponsible dealers, the low fellows who maintain the "slums" in the by ways of the city. This might be called an argument for aristocratic grog shops. So be it. Anything that is practicable, and will reduce the number of temptations that beset the pathway of the honest poor man or the unfortunate being whose appetite is not within his control. The whisky business is an exceptionable traffic, and the ordinary principles of public policy are not applicable to it.

ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In the New York Legislature last spring a section was foisted into the tax levy for the city, providing that an amount of money equal to twenty per cent. of the excise taxes collected should be distributed by the Board of Education "for support of schools educating children gratuitously in said city who are not provided for in the common schools thereof." This was a move in the direction of denominational education, and to overthrow our American school system. It is not disputed that there is room in the public schools for every child in the city, so that the provision was unnecessary, even if the much stronger objection should not be urged that the appropriation was for the benefit of religious schools. The following exhibit shows the amount of the one-fifth of the excise tax received, under this law, by the various religious sects in New York city, for the benefit of institutions under their care:

Roman Catholic	$412,072 26
Protestant Episcopal	20,836 00
Hebrew	12,513 00
Reformed Dutch Church	12,630 96
Presbyterian	9,361 84
Baptist	2,760 34
Methodist Episcopal	2,021 00
German Evangelical	2,027 28
Miscellaneous	44,066 00
Total	$539,742 57

These facts we obtain from the report of a committee of the Union League Club, which has taken this matter in charge, in order to correct the false report circulated by the New York Herald. Additional facts to show that all this legislation is inspired by Catholics, and that they are the main recipients of the public bounty. We quote:

"In 1868, the last year the CITY Government gave to the Catholic portion of the Catholic sect half a million of pounds on Madison and toward Fourth avenues, which, by the way, is the most valuable site in the city. In lieu of a whole block of ground running from Fifth to Madison avenues, and from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets, by changing a lease into a fee for the sum of $60,000, and also by the payment of $60,000 more for the privilege of extending Madison avenue across this block, and also by the payment of $60,000 more, and to pay all assessments on this block for opening Madison avenue, the Catholic Church got the fee of a piece of ground of the assessed value of this block of ground is $1,500,000.

"In 1868 the CITY GOVERNMENT gave to the Catholics Fifth avenue and of the block of ground situating the last and between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Madison avenue, and the Fifth avenue, and the rest of this block, then practically donating the whole block of ground, although the fee of the block which block is now estimated to be worth another million and a half of dollars. The Catholics have thus given $2,200,000 worth of real estate to a single sect for educational purposes."

Petitions are in circulation in New York against the continuation of the system of donations to religious schools, and denouncing it "as essentially improper, impolitic, and unjust, and tending to destroy "the system of free common schools, not only in the city, but throughout the State."

The subject of a division of the school fund, for the benefit of denominational schools, or rather at the dictation of a single denomination, promises to be warmly agitated at Albany this winter. The city or Tammany Democrats are understood to support such a change of policy in the school appropriations, while with few exceptions it is strongly opposed by the rural Democracy, who see in it nothing but annihilation for the party outside of New York city. The Catholic view of the question is supported by TWEED, SWEENEY and other Tammany magnates, and they have attempted to make it a Democratic principle, through caucus machinery. Governor HOFFMAN, it is said, will go as far as he dares with the country members in opposing his Tammany masters. We earnestly hope, and in a political sense the hope is certainly an unselfish one, that the New York Democrats will not be entrapped by the reckless and corrupt city leaders, into a raid on our common school system. Politically it could have but one result, but we deprecate the introduction of such semi-religious questions into our national or State politics as prolific only in evil to the whole community.

SOME MEN regard repetition with a measure of disgust nearly intolerable. In a few persons this feeling almost amounts to disease. A learned eminent professor, in a well known theological school, was so unpleasantly affected by the necessity of repetition imposed by his position, that he sought to avoid the misery by constantly changing the method or plan of study which he had prescribed for his class. Not only were two successive classes seldom permitted to follow the same plan, or use the same text books, but these were sometimes changed once or twice during a term of four or five months. Others again are patient of repetition to an astonishing degree. One might fancy them envying Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE'S mill horse, whose energies were spent in moving around a circle of fifteen feet in diameter. Some of the old preachers were wonderful illustrations of this sort of patience. Think of a man repeating the same sermon over and over again at short intervals for fifty or sixty years. Such examples, however, are after all easily understood. By thus going day after day along the same narrow road a duty may be performed and a livelihood gained. Grand or comforting truths are not divested of their power by repetition. The Methodist who says Ram, Ram, Ram, and nothing more, with unfaltering voice from sun rise to sunset, foolishly fancies that he is gaining righteousness by his battology. But how shall we explain tolerance of iteration in cases where no such or similar motives can be imagined to sustain the flagging energy, or abate the inevitable disgust? How account for the persistent endurance with which some proclaim for months the existence of facts which all but themselves know to be fictions? How explain, on rational principles, the conduct of a person who, through long years, keeps on saying that Mr. —— has red hair, while everybody knows that his hair is jet black? Nobody believes the charge; the people treat him as a dark haired man. What supplies the vital force necessary to such unflagging repetitions of an idle imagination? Personal advantage cannot be the motive, for probably none accrues to the parrot. Mal ce, we fancy, is seldom either so blind or so self-sappapting. It is certainly a puzzle, and it proves a puzzle to everyone who has made the facts a subject of meditation. The only analogy in the natural world which appears to us to suggest an explanation is the fact, well known to observers, of the dog barking all day and then all night under the irritation provoked by the echo of his own voice. Dogs sometimes contract illness by such protracted labor. And yet we doubt whether any person ever witnessed this canine performance, in whom pity for the dog was not at first quite banished by the ridiculous nature of the spectacle. The scene, however, soon becomes tiresome, one comes to pity even canine exertions that end in sound, only a voice and nothing more.

—If the reader is in doubt as to the application of all this, let him put the editor of the "organ" in the dog's place and he will be enlightened.

THE belief exists that Mr. WELLS—now no longer Commissioner, his official life having run out with his last report—in presenting the Tariff question and managing statistics bearing on it, has acted in the interest of foreign manufacturers, England in particular. We know that there are those who, while not questioning his zeal or ability, have been brought to this conclusion; and they point to the fact that he favors taxing heavily articles in the production of which England is not specially interested—tea, coffee and kindred articles, for instance—and proposes low duties on iron, steel, and a large class of articles in which she is deeply interested, in which we have embarked largely, and in which respect she is our competitor. It would seem that nothing could be clearer than that, give American capital and labor the first chance in the American market, increased development will follow, our own people grow rich, an increasing population be employed, civilization and whatever relates thereto advanced, the tax-bearing capacity of the nation increased and through home competition the price of everything brought within the line of reasonable profits. But Mr. WELLS, in common with the free traders, reasons not so. He proposes not to build up our country by giving the first chance in our market to those things wherein we are most capable and in which we have embarked our capital and labor; on the contrary, he would repress American progress by encouraging foreign competition and give foreign nations the first chance in our market. He is for low duties on what we do produce and high duties on what we do not, articles of which we yet are large consumers, as teas, coffee, etc. These latter articles admitted free, or nearly so, the cost of making steel, iron, etc., would be lessened in this country, and as experience has proved, it would not be many years before the leading branches would become so strong, and the processes so improved that we would be able to brave foreign competition, to almost any extent. The New England manufacturers of many descriptions of cotton goods under protection have come to be able to be almost indifferent to duties, and the facts relating to the growth and present condition of this very leading branch of American manufactures, is proof of the correctness of our argument. So satisfactory is Mr. WELLS's course to the free traders, especially the importers and foreign agents, that they are enthusiastic in their support of him. He and they agree. It may be accidental. If so, we should at the very least be cautious how we fashion our policy from foreign patterns.

A RAY of light as to the future policy of the Democratic party is given us by Hon. RICHARD VAUX, in a speech before the "Democratic Association of Pennsylvania," at Philadelphia, on Saturday night. The speech comes up to the most exacting Bourbon standard; it shows clearly that nothing has been forgotten and nothing learned in the rapid strides of history during the past ten years. For instance, Mr. VAUX says:

"The Fifteenth Amendment will be of no avail in the Constitution, as it was mercilessly to slip over. Its language is retrospective and cannot affect the legislation of the future. If the people of any State of Pennsylvania, the laws of the State do not say we shall have the right to vote—they only say we shall have the privilege."

Mr. VAUX is an influential man with his party in this State; his voice is potential in State Conventions, and he rarely permits an assemblage of that kind to pass by without moulding its declarations to suit his views. In the speech from which we have quoted he probably lays down the future policy of his party, viz: That the Fifteenth Amendment will have no legal or binding effect, and Congress, even acting under an express grant of power in the amended Constitution, will have no power to create a voter in Pennsylvania. Here is the Democratic platform of the future. If it suits the leaders of that party, we are very confident the Republicans will not object to fighting the battle out on this line. We have long thought that the compact organization known as the Democratic party was impervious to outside assaults—that it has as many lives as a cat; but as there is no political canon against self-slaughter, Mr. VAUX seems to have adopted it as a sure method of removing the obstruction. Success to Mr. VAUX in the next State Convention.

CIRCUMSTANCES seem to be favoring the negro race just now in affording them opportunities of displaying their qualities. A fair field without favor has long been asserted by the admirers of the African to be all that he needed to prove his equality with his white brothers. Fortune is also apparently kind in giving him competent representatives. Mr. REVELS promises well, as we have just seen. And then, as if to exemplify the delicate sense of propriety latent in the race, Col. TATE, representative from Hayti, luckily held an invitation to appear at a Presidential diplomatic dinner party at the moment when word was received that the Power whom he represented had been decapitated. An ambassador from France hearing that LOUIS NAPOLEON had passed to the shades of private life could not have acted with more dignity. Col. TATE at once wrote to the President, informing him that his diplomatic functions having ceased, he must forego the honor and pleasure of being present at the dinner. He was too modest to say that the succeeding party in his country had done him the honor to offer a high bounty for his head. Col. TATE, it is understood, intends not to part with it for the present, at any rate not in the way the new government of his country has so delicately proposed.

A PRIVATE letter from an influential source in Spain is published in the New York *Evening Post*, in which the writer states that a good strong majority of "sentandas are at this moment favorable to the separation of Cuba from Spain, by means of a treaty securing compensation to Spain for the loss of the colony. This sentiment, the letter says, would have manifested itself before this but for the diplomacy of General Serrano. A little time and a little quiet, however, will serve to make things ripe for skillful negotiation. The *Post* strongly opposes Gen. Sickles's retention at Madrid.

IN the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Monday, a petition was presented, signed, among others, by Rev. Alfred Barnes, of Philadelphia, praying the appointment of women inspectors of prisons; and immediately thereafter Mr. Miller offered a bill providing for the appointment of three such inspectors for the Philadelphia county prison.

SAYS the Chicago *Tribune*, "the persistent refusal of the elevator men to come to any practical arrangement with the Board of Trade for the regulation of warehouse receipts affords strong presumptive evidence that the charges (or suspicions, if that phrase is preferred,) brought against them are true. We understand that their reply is, in substance, that an agreement to the proposed plan of registration (making receipts not negotiable until registered) would be equivalent to acknowledgment that they are rascals. This is the answer which a rascal would naturally make when driven into a corner."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The meditmus of New York have called up a spirit answering to the name of Daniel Webster. The spirit states that his chief regret in dying was that he had not had the opportunity to revise his dictionary.

The rates of Eastern freights by rail from Cincinnati, have been reduced 10c on fourth class freight, 20c per barrel for flour, and 15c per cental on cotton:

	Fourth class.	Flour.	Cotton	Cotton uncomp.
Boston	55	110	90	105
New York	60	100	80	95
Philadelphia	45	90	75	90
Baltimore	40	80	70	85

Bulk meats and grain 50c per 100 pounds above the fourth class. Upper classes remain unchanged.

As an offset to the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization under Democratic auspices has been started in New York and Brooklyn, to be called the Grand Army of the Constitution. The motto of this association will, or at least it ought to be, "The Constitution as it was," and we shall expect to find in it, if it spreads beyond the confines of New York city, such choice congenial spirits as F. P. Blair, Jr., Robert Toombs, H. Ps Forrest, Gen. W. Morgan, Wade Hampton, W. S. Hancock, Braxton Bragg and others.

A letter from Rome says: If any of you came to Europe with your names "in print," after the manner of our blacking heads, do not employ the "great primer" type. It emboldens the landlords to present bills of corresponding size. And this reminds the writer that we took in vain on the Coliseum, on the projecting cornice of the Temple of Vesta, on the precincts of Tivoli, on all advantageous positions for the well known features of an American landscape, the advertisements of patent pills or plantation bitters.

During last year alone there were confined in the Old Bailey of New York 50 persons charged with murder, 325 with burglary, 10 with arson, 59 with forgery, 16 with rape, and 82 with highway robbery. There are now shut up within the walls 135 persons charged with the above crimes.

The net debt of New York city and county is thirty-five millions of dollars, on a valuation of $908,436,357; of Philadelphia, twenty-five millions, on a valuation of $403,304,966; of Boston, $12,810,193, on a valuation of $549,511,600. Boston six per cent. currency bonds stand higher in the money market than the bonds of any other city in the Union. And of the western cities are utterly insolvent. Galena, Ill., cannot pay the interest on its debt of $200,000, and the valuation of property, which in 1856 was $2,212,674, is now less than half a million of dollars.

PERSONAL.

"Now, gentlemen," said James Fisk, Jr., as he bowed himself out of the presence of the investigating committee on the New York gold conspiracies, "Now, gentlemen, when you come to New York send me your cards, and come and dine with me. And I'll show you round and take you to my grand opera house." "Thanks, Mr. Fisk," said one of the committee, "and Garfield," "and permit me to express the confidence that the first Union soldier we meet in the world when you became the business manager." Prince Erie looked perplexed when he closed the door behind him.

John P. Hale, Ex-Minister to Spain, is at Rome, in very poor health, and will not return until next June. He has lost nearly a hundred pounds in flesh, and his weight when he left Madrid being less than one hundred and eighty.

John C. Breckinridge is the attorney of Cincinnati, in securing legislation from the Kentucky Legislature, for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, to Chattanooga. He has made two speeches on that subject to the Legislature.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to recommend the passage of a resolution restoring to Mrs. R. E. Lee certain articles formerly the property of Washington, which were removed from Arlington early in the war and deposited in the Interior Department. Also, the camp chest of General's camp equipage, china ornaments, etc.

Baron Haussman is comfortably off, his annual income being 80,000 francs. Nevertheless he is reported to have been so enormous that he has but 20,000 francs to spend, the rest of his gaint were his outlays that one morning Baron Haussman called upon the chief of police dressed in black, with a white cravat, who told him, in the most respectful manner due to so high a functionary, that if he would be so kind as to provide him with a short delay he should be obliged to lay an ambush for him and murder him in a larger way. Baron then entered into arrangements, fixed certain periods, and paid the demands regularly at the end of each month.

Ex-Congressman Cary, of Cincinnati, is lecturing in Ireland; not on Fenianism, but quite the reverse—Temperance.

Speaker Blaine was forty years old on Tuesday. The administration, on the occasion, many congratulations from personal friends. The President was forty-seven in April last; the Vice President will be 58 on the 4th of March next. It is the first time in the history of the Government when the average ages of the President, Vice President and Speaker of the House—the first three civil officers of the Government—have been under forty-five years.

Among the "things not generally known," says a Birmingham paper, is that Tennyson, the poet laureate, is among the most distinguished friends a Black Country poodle. This puddler is no unfrequent guest at Farringford, and he is generally to be found with each of his volumes as they appear. The puddler is a poet, too, and his effusions have elicited the laureate's high praise, but hitherto not a line has seen the light.

Chicago rejoices in a noted crackaman named Handy, who, on one of the papers of that city as infinitely superior in its style of writing to New York's "Reddy, the Blacksmith." Pleasant competition.

How the World May be Destroyed.

Astronomy, in conjunction with optics, has been making some extraordinary discoveries in the last few months. The spectroscope is a wonderful instrument, and the use of it in the latter brings to view distant worlds, the former indicates the materials of which they are made. The late eclipse of the sun demonstrated that the immense atmosphere of hydrogen, several hundreds of miles above its surface, making in reality the oceans of flame which have often been described by poets.

A thought has occurred to us in this connection, which we venture to commend to the scientific and speculative minds of our readers and friends. It is a well-known fact in geology that in the early ages of the world fire and water pervaded the earth than at the present time. The flora and fauna of a tropical climate covered the frozen regions. Philosophers have been ingenious in speculations about the causes and effects of this change, and in regard to the internal heat of the earth, which has been gradually evolved in successive ages. Others have speculated with equal ingenuity upon the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic. Possibly others may have suggested a theory that the earth is falling into the sun, although we do not remember to have seen it in print. Be this as it may, the following theory finds an easy solution on this hypothesis. During the last year a small star in the constellation of the Northern Crown, not of the magnitude as a star of the first magnitude, Astronomers at once resorted to the telescope to explain the new phenomenon. They could find no such explanation of the fact, with no hint of its cause. Suddenly it disappeared from sight, and at once the mystery was revealed. A vast ocean of hydrogen was in flame, and its combustion produced the light which had so long been brilliant in the firmament. The mathematicians found that the distance of the star did not decrease or light, and proved that for any worlds of which this star may be the central sun, the earth must be at least a distance of seven hundred and eighty times the normal distance of the earth from the sun. If we understand that their reply is, in substance, that an agreement to the proposed plan of registration (making receipts not negotiable until registered) would be equivalent to acknowledgment that they are rascals. This is the answer which a rascal would naturally make when driven into a corner."

THE STATE FUNDS.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

R. W. Mackey, Esq., on the Stand.

The Unexpended Balance now $1,700,000.

$9,800,000 of Railroad Bonds in Treasury.

The Money Always Subject to Call at a Moments' Notice—The Money Not Used for Speculation or for Controlling Elections—Mr. Mackey's Views on the Management of the Treasury—Where the State Funds were in August Last—Mr. Mackey Declines to Tell if He Received Consideration for Deposits—If He is to be Arraigned he Desires it to be Done According to Law—The Practice of State Treasurers with Reference to the Public Funds, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2, 1870.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met this afternoon, and resumed the examination of witnesses in the matter of public funds in the State Treasury should be open to reporters. They then adjourned to meet this evening at seven o'clock, when Treasurer Mackey will doubtless be placed under oath.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Senate Finance Committee, to investigate the manner in which the State Treasurers for the last ten years have managed the State funds, and whether they have made any illegal uses of the same, held a meeting this evening, Senator Billingfelt in the chair. The Chairman called for the reading of that portion of the Governor's message in which he alleged that no man had been elected State Treasurer who had not become rich.

Senator White inquired whether subpoenas had been issued, as required by the rules.

Secretary Kemble, McGrath, Moore, Irwin and others, and to chief Clerks Taggart and Nicholson.

The Chairman replied that the necessary papers had been issued, and that many of the persons were in attendance, including Messrs. Mackey, Kemble, McGrath and Nicholson. Letters had been received from Henry D. Moore and General Irwin, both expressing their inability to be present to-night, but their willingness to appear as soon as they could reach Harrisburg. The examination then commenced.

Treasurer Mackey on the Stand.

Treasurer Mackey was sworn and questioned by Senator White:

Question—Are you State Treasurer? Answer—Yes.

Question—What is the balance in the Treasury now? Answer—I cannot give the balance in figures exactly, without referring to the books. I think about seventeen hundred thousand dollars. My report gives the figures to the 3d of November, and my books will show any day you look at them.

Question—What amount of bonds are there in the Treasury? Answer—Six million; three hundred thousand Pennsylvania Railroad, and thirty-five hundred thousand Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Interior Department. These relics consist of the General's camp equipage, china ornaments, etc.

Question—What amount of bonds are there in the Treasury? Answer—Six million; three hundred thousand Pennsylvania Railroad, and thirty-five hundred thousand Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Question—What bonds do these bonds belong? Answer—Sinking fund.

Question—Where are those bonds? Answer—In the vault.

Question—Where have they been during your term of office? Answer—They have never been out of the vault, except to show to the Attorney General.

Question—Did you ever use those bonds for purposes of speculation? Answer—They were never delivered to me except for the purpose mentioned. I never used them in any way.

Question—Is the balance in the hands of the Commonwealth? Answer—Scattered over the State in various banks.

Question—Are those banks believed to be solvent? Answer—I have every reason to believe so, with the exception of one.

Question—State what these exceptions are? Answer—The failure of a bank in 1861 and 1863 for the amount of seven thousand and one about three thousand.

Money Always Ready to Meet Demands.

Question—Was the money in your hands ready to be used at any time to meet the demands of the Government? Answer—Yes, sir; every dollar of it, except the advance made to the Girard Bank, which was secured by bonds, for which I get no credit.

Question—Is that money being loaned? Answer—No sir.

Question—Have you ever loaned any of the money in the Treasury? Answer—Only once, and that was to myself. I borrowed $100, but this was received from me; in California I made money, and returning, I took an oath to myself that I never would go that. I can only say the grass amounts.

Question—I want a detailed statement of what disposition you made of the money in your hands. You say it was not cash. Answer—I would give a statement from the books, but not from recollection. It was money in bank, sight checks, and some other things.

Question—Can you give us a detailed statement of these things? Answer—I don't think I can.

Question—Can you give us a portion of them? Answer—Yes.

Question—Can you give us that at our next meeting? Answer—I will give it to you now.

Question—What was the balance in the treasury on January 1st? Answer—I cannot give from memory, but from the books.

Question—Give it to us. Have you an approximate idea of how much it was? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Can you give us a detailed statement of the loans you have made up, and where deposited, at our next meeting? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—What banks were the principal depositories? Answer—Those in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh are the principal depositories.

Question—What banks in Philadelphia? Answer—Farmers and Mechanics', which is the depositary by statute; Jay Cooke & Co., the National Bank of the Republic, Drexel & Co., and the Union Banking Company. These are all I can think of just now.

Question—What banks in Pittsburgh? Answer—Dongherty, Bros. & Co., First National, Mechanics Bank and State Bank, Dauphin Deposit.

Question—What were the depositories in Philadelphia in 1861? Answer—Mechanics' National Bank, Allegheny Savings Bank, German Savings Bank and Saving Funds.

Question—What was your balance with J. C. Ridgeway on the 1st of August last? Answer—It was never changed from $100,000. I do not think I received from my predecessor, namely, $100,000.

Question—That is since you come into office? Answer—Yes, sir.

Declines to State if he Received Consideration for Deposits.

Question—Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? Answer—I cannot answer that question. If I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.

Question—I simply want the facts. Answer—If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law. I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned. Mr. Ridgway from me, and

Weekly Commercial.

EXTRA

INDUCEMENTS!!

PREMIUMS FOR

New Subscribers

FOR THE

COMMERCIAL,

FOR 1870.

In order that all our new subscribers to the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL may share alike in the inducements we offer, we have made arrangements to furnish each single subscriber, at two dollars a year, with a valuable picture. The COMMERCIAL alone is fully worth the subscription price, but we are persuaded to offer this extra inducement in order that our circulation may be more rapidly extended. We have been at great cost in procuring these pictures, and the subscription price of our Weekly will scarcely cover the outlay. Every new subscriber, therefore, commencing December 1st, 1869, who sends us two dollars, will receive one of the following six pictures, the subscriber taking his choice:

I.---THE STRAW YARD.

The Straw Yard is copied from J. F. Herring's celebrated painting. It is a picture that interests at the first glance. Herring's subjects are drawn from the human point of action; he frequently gives expression to the lower-legged humanity." The Straw Yard is one of Herring's efforts, felicitous enough in every detail, to display an appreciation of nature seldom found in the treatment of kindred subjects. Standing without the fence, partially covered with draggled, damp straw, mingling reactions of spring and winter, before them in the open bin, and occupying a central position are two horses, whose every attitude and action is a study. The one weighted limb extending over them has sheltered them from the rain, and they feel its genial dust dryness. The fowl darting in and out between the horses' hoofs in quest of a chance grain, like the sparrow, is the only one apparently indifferent to danger. Association is mingled in this picture with individuality. It includes farm their bills under their wings in rain security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw to find the warmth; and even the vegetables hung down by their quiescence. Beneath, emerging by their mellow grass gloss of their quality from the straw which are no ways slow in responding to the magical environment, are the cabbage and the root. A group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under whom they contemplate the same commonplace, engulfing rain, and in the midst of the monotony of the winter day by limning out in delightful relief. The picture is 24x30 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

II.---SHEARING TIME.

The conception of this picture is so simple as to appeal at once to the sympathies of the humblest. Its perspective, like the principal figures, is true to nature. "Shearing Time" is copied from one of the oblong paintings produced by A. Bonheur, the famous artist. "Shearing Time" represents the real poetry of lowly life. The expression of the half-shorn ram, being between the human and animal humane. The expression and attitude of the shearer, as with pipe in his mouth he directs the afternoon of his faithful sheepherd dog to the disposition of the next subject to evade the clipping ordeal, is entirely true. If the dog permits the sheep to stray after such a look as that cast upon him by his master, he cannot plead ignorance. He is, therefore a well, betrayed in every lineament of his sheepy countenance. The highlands in the shadowless distance, the immediate outlines of the base at the gate, the occupation of the figures in the foreground, and the entire group a picture reminding the observer of a sweet melody, or a poem. Size 24x29 inches. A mate for the preceding picture.

III.--HALT IN THE WOOD.

Copied from F. Gauermann, whose works display a technical strength, an imagination encompassing the most delicate and the most grotesque of nature, and a truth which has placed him in the front rank of modern painters. The "Halt in the Wood" is full of power and vitality. Its personages are true to nature. Instead of hunter gathering leisurely from the limpid stream on the bank, or hare to hide in the shade, leaving his worldly cares in the woods, after their hollows laden with the fruits of the chase. The tired steeds in their turn are permitted to respire thankfully, while the gamekeepers, now that the excitement of the hunt is over, contemplate with pardonable pride the results of the day, which are the crowning trophies of the day, commending between the whiffs of their pipes upon the conduct of the dogs, and their good fortune. The figures are picturesquely grouped, exhibiting the grace and ease of action common to the life of a sportsman. A picture to please the multitude, as well as to command for lovers of the chase. Size 21 by 26 inches.

IV.--GAMEKEEPERS' RETURN.

This is also copied from F. Gauermann. Like the preceding picture, "The Gamekeepers' Return" displays the same magic hand of a master. Full of spirit, singularly direct, and effectively simple, it is a happy delivery of refinement in execution and design, limited seldom equalled. In his genre, or home pastoral, Gauermann appears to be at his best at home as in the difficult task of depicting the emotions and sympathies of animals. We say "home painting, because "The Gamekeeper's Return" awakens all those sentiments, feelings and associations which their origin and growth under the family roof, and in the mental imagery of which memory is the central figure. Ere he lays his gun out of his hand, he directs a look of attention to the dogs, which are on the table beside him fairly gnawing. Hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges, which help up to the admiring gaze of his wife, who in her eagerness to pass upon the merits of the game, misses for the moment the kiss of welcoming a critical hand. The gamekeeper's son weighs the weight of a pheasant, and four of the antlers of the dead deer stretch across the floor, and a setter, in his eagerness to quench his thirst, laps from a dish as one of the hounds and dogs are privileged characters; the fruits of the chase are hung on the wall, and in the farthest corner the vegetables hung down by their quiescence. Beneath, emerging by their mellow grass gloss of their quality from the straw which are no ways slow in responding to the magical environment, are the cabbage and the root. A group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under whom they contemplate the same commonplace, engulfing rain, and in the midst of the monotony of the winter day by limning out in delightful relief. The picture is 24x29 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

V.--FIRST LESSON IN NAVIGATION.

There is something in life on the sea that fascinates old and young. Even the children from coil from the adventuresome life of those who "go down to the sea in ships," and from the tenderness for the less ventriloquise attempts of coast life. A sail with a spanking breeze, under good guidance, is a delightful sight to behold. This charm the artist conveys in a peculiarly happy manner in the picture "First Lesson in Navigation." There is just enough "chop" on the waves to indicate a breeze. The fisherman, seated in the bow of the boat, is intent upon the line and casts a watchful glance over his shoulder upon the progress of the craft. The boy, bare head, and shielded from the wind and spray by his father's cape, keeps the small eye of the helm. The scene is one to please, and preserving the grave countenance which becomes a navigator, he gazes upon his brother, bare headed, bare footed and coatless, sits on the other side of the craft, intent upon the line, as the boy at the helm. The sail is snowy field filled with the fish, but the young navigator will not be disturbed. His responsible position until the vessel's head is turned homewards. "The First Lesson in Navigation" is one of those delightful pictures that the artist. A picture to dwell on, appealing as it does to our finer sympathies. Size 21x26 inches.

VI.---WEIGHING THE DEER.

This is pronounced one of the best of Gauermann's successful genre pictures. Although there are seven full figures in the picture, they are grouped in such a skilful manner as to afford ample room for the elaboration of the details which are necessary to all masterpieces. The picture represents the interior of a farmhouse in the mountains of Scotland. The hunt is over, and the hunters gather around. A female domestic scrutinizes the fish with critical eye. Two dogs are stretched on the floor; a hunter blocks up the doorway with a buck on his shoulder, while a large buck is on the floor, the horns hung perfectly from the ceiling. A group of four are interested in the turn of the scales, for the big buck has been the subject of a wager, and the final decision of the head huntsman is final, however, for it is instructive. The pheasants, the wild fowl, and the trophies of former hunts hanging on the walls go to make up one of the most effective pictures of the season. "Weighing the Deer" has been the subject of many higher encomiums from connoisseurs in art and art critics. It is a picture calculated to adorn a parlor, or to light up a humbler home. Any one of the above pictures is worth a year's subscription to the COMMERCIAL. Size 24x29 inches.

WELL WATER WORKS.

The Great Well in Prospect Park, Brooklyn---A Well Fifty Feet in Diameter---Its Capacity 1,000,000 Gallons Daily.

An immense well has recently been sunk in Brooklyn, for the purpose of supplying the Prospect Park lakes and fountains. The well has a depth of seventy-five feet, and fifty feet diameter at the bottom and forty-five at the top. The walls are of brick, two feet thick, and bound together by heavy bands of iron from the bottom to the top at distances of four feet apart. Below the walls is a curb of oak and iron, which was sunk with much engineering ingenuity, a gigantic pump-chamber being built. Water was reached at fourteen feet above tide level, and fifty-one feet from the surface of the ground.

The well is on the south side of Lookout Hill, and the water will be pumped from it one hundred and eighty-five feet into the reservoir on Vanderbilt Hill, whence the ornamental ponds will be supplied. The surplus water will run thence into the sewers whenever desirable. The engine and pumping machinery is of seventy gallons a day into the reservoir, through a cast-iron main twelve inches in diameter, four hundred and sixty-seven feet long. The reservoir will stand above the level of the water in the well one hundred and seventy-three feet above tide-water. A branch main runs from the base of Lookout Hill to the upper end of the lake.

The well is inexhaustible, and its construction goes to confirm the statement that the ground of the entire south side of Long Island is a vast bed of sand, covered by a few inches of soil and loam. Sixty per cent. of the rainfall is absorbed by this sand, and passes downward through it, forming a subterranean reservoir from the ocean. It cannot, therefore, run off, and realize what is called the "main spring" of water supply, which flows through the entire length of the Island on its southern side. The distance from the surface of the ground to the surface of this body of water depends upon the depth of the earth above, but the elevation of that surface above tide-level is quite uniform, for equal distances from tide-water. It rises about seven feet in the mile. The rain-fall averages forty inches a year, and sixty per cent. of this, or twenty-four inches, reaches the "main spring." The water in the new well is twelve feet deep.

The Maine Legislature has directed an inquiry to be made into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February, 1870.

PARTIES AND RECEPTIONS.

New York is not so gay as its wont this winter, but it is generally assuming a different phase. "Evenings," small *recherche* dinners and "receptions," at less and than fatter hair to be accompanied by a fivefold coiffure behind.

A dreection of Arnica flowers, by the way, is said to be excellent for curing the effects of sun and wind upon the skin, and ladies who braved the Idea of March had better have it in readiness.

CRINOLINE.

It is noticed that hooped skirts are now as generally worn as ever, but they are very small, so small indeed that the hoop for the ordinary sized lady; eighty inches for one who is exceptionally tall.

The later styles are very fine and flexible, the steels are well covered, and are carefully placed close together. The shape is nearly straight, but there is a small tournure at the upper part of the back, which can be expanded by the addition of a "bustle," but is sufficient for the support of the basque and full sash which is worn by ladies who can be seen in any every costume.

Without this small hoop the street dress at the present worn is very much out of proportion and extremely uncomfortable to wear.

"BERTHAS" AND "FICHUS."

This pretty and picturesque garment, which was introduced here two years ago, out which has never been very popular because it was expensive, is now all the rage. Whether it be worn with a fur, it gradually growing in favor.

It is copied, as the name denotes, from the neck-dress of a Roman soldier, and can be fitted as to suit any taste, from the *bertha de luxe* of concerts or the opera,

To the simple *bertha* of jaconet or lace, which ladies themselves from a pattern, and prettily braided with very little trouble. It is usually made in scarlet cloth or cashmere.

NOON-DAY SERVICE.

The Miners' Cathedral in "the Black Country" of England.

Elihu Burritt gives an account of a preacher in "the black country" of England who goes down hundreds of feet into the mines to read the scriptures and pray for the souls of the miners while they partake of their frugal dinners. Mr. Burritt accompanied him on one occasion, and his description is exceedingly graphic. We quote a passage, as follows:

If a scene could be photographed by candle light, what a picture might have been brought up of that eating and listening congregation! There sat the miners in their pit costume, in the satin divided into puffings by bands of somebyssal velvet.

Fair ringlets, diamonds are always worn with full dress. American ladies are grand on diamonds. French women go into the air of trivial nature that happens to be the vogue. English women will descend to imitations, but American ladies will have the genuine article or generally indifferent to finger. Association is delightful in this respect. The American duchess turns their bills under their wings in rain security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw to find the warmth; and even the vegetables hung down by their quiescence. Beneath, emerging by their mellow grass gloss of their quality from the straw which are no ways slow in responding to the magical environment, are the cabbage and the root. A group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under whom they contemplate the same commonplace, engulfing rain, and in the midst of the monotony of the winter day by limning out in delightful relief. The picture is 24x29 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

FANCY DRESSES.

Masquerades and fancy dress balls are discouraged this season, and are confined to certain private houses to charade parties and the like; but there are many inquiries for fancy costumes, and as they may be useful to some of our readers I will describe one:

"Winter" requires a light gray tulle or tarlatan dress dotted all over with bits of white wax, which will have the appearance of frost, and tastefully powdered with isinglass or diamond powder. A robin perched on a snowwreathed branch is greatly admired, and is used upon the corsage, or to loop up the folds of the dress.

"Autumn" is a white tulle dress made with three skirts, striped with very narrow green and gold satin ribbon, and a wreath of leaves to be used to alternate with the others, if preferred. Wire ornamental leaf in match are attached to the back.

"Night" is always a black tulle dress covered with the most exact shadowed by a flowing veil, starred also, and attached to a silvery crescent upon the left shoulder.

"Undine" requires a dress of Nile green tarlatan over white, caught up with sea-weed, to which little white shells and pearls are also attached. The bodice should be low, and arranged in Greek fashion, with sandals to the open, the blonde hair floating, and ornamented with a wreath harmonizing with the decoration of the skirt.

"Old Mother Hubbard" is very easily managed. The dress consists of a short petticoat, and a gown of large patterned, old fashioned chintz, with a very large pocket, and a short gown belted in. A tall, conical, black velvet hat, the shape exactly of the black felt hats, the White Lamb wore, and a very red nose, obtained by the application of a "touche," but is sufficient for the support of the basque and full sash which is worn by ladies who can be seen in any every costume.

Whatever little small hoop the street dress at the present worn is very much out of proportion and extremely uncomfortable to wear.

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This pretty and picturesque garment, which was introduced here two years ago, out which has never been very popular because it was expensive, is now all the rage. Whether it be worn with a fur, it gradually growing in favor.

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To the simple *bertha* of jaconet or lace, which ladies themselves from a pattern, and prettily braided with very little trouble. It is usually made in scarlet cloth or cashmere.

ABOUT WATCHES.

How to Manage them---What to Do and What Not to Do.

A watch is a most delicate machine, and a very little tning is enough to damage its system and make it go too fast or too slow, or to arrest the motion of the wheels, and in a just that very little thing that you will not take notice of. Show me your watch and I'll tell you what are the habits of its owner. A person of irregular habits will spoil the best watch in the world. Careless and forgetful people always have watches that go fast or slow---or even that go both too fast and too slow by turns. If you can't be steady and regular in your habits, at least you can have your watch that you can rely upon. All the best watchmakers in the world will be unable to give your watch that regularity which is lacking in yourself, and which you should therefore preserve in your watch, and which you destroy as fast as the watch is regulated. For a watch should be wound up every day at the same hour, or nearly so, every night or every morning. And the best occasion for doing this is when the minute hand marks seven or ten minutes after the hour, and not exactly at the hour.

The operation of winding up a watch should never be performed carelessly or roughly, but with gentleness, firmness and precision. Suppose is fastened cogetially on one side of the watch, and the other is pressed down by the thumb and only just long enough to touch the ground.

The Neapolitan dress, like the Spanish, is very becoming to females. It consists of a rich woolen petticoat trimmed with two rows of black velvet, with a black velvet bodice, laced over a high frill, and one of white jaconet. A small, clear white muslin apron, striped with narrow satin ribbon, square that head dress of Evangeline is worn, and several strings of gold beads around the neck. The dress of Evangeline is very pretty and very elegant, but requires a delicate skin. A large white velvet bodkin and high Normandy cap of Valenciennes lace, with a deep flounce of the same, and a Spanish mantilla, enriched with needle work and lace.

The Parisian method of trimming lilac and cream-colored silk is to have the skirt trimmed and supplemented by a basque overdress of the same, the latter largely adopted here, and is even used for full dress in the form of a polonaise, the whole trimmed with deep flounces of black velvet bows or loops and ends are used for ornaments. A very pretty evening dress received last week by a lady from Paris, was a white tulle dress trimmed with white satin ribbon, it was open in front, and large Oriental sleeves, bordered with silver and fringe. There was a ball dress of tulle double with silver and fringe, met with white Spanish blonde and white satin ribbon, and a white satin sash, fringed with silver, and a charming *robe de Chambre* of soft cream-tinted cashmere, faced with blue satin, the facing striped diagonally with narrow bands of black velvet. The sleeves were open and lined with blue satin, displaying the coat sleeves of blue satin with bands. The collar and revers of satin at the throat.

A plain high dress of black or blue *gros grain*, with full ruffle or lace at the bottom, is the model of dead gold, in the best possible taste for a large, dressy party. Ladies who do not wish to expend so much money upon their dresses can get the tinsel and metal into morsels and conveyed to their dresses by means of a little glue and water. A boy about fifteen was just before me who was displaying a new pair of boots, and received blessing in his Sunday best to his teacher. He sat upon his haunch and heels, with his feet turned in, in the true old English fashion, and finished with a deep flounce and a ruffle around the bottom. Then he wondered how he could keep his candle so upright, eat his bread and cheese, and drink his small beer, and not upset the candle, and the schoolmaster. Truly it was as Christian a work as any ever performed by the missionaries in the fields of the world. Here was a congregation of men and boys, who, to give light and heat to their labors, had to carry candles in their hats, and that thickly powdered with the soot more than one in seven days, even if it were washed, could be seen on Sunday. The average life of miners is eighty years, and the deaths from accidents are generated by their occupation, but because there are so many accidents by fire and flood, and fall of crushing masses of undermined coal and rocks.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1870.

Whatever the politicians may think of the recent speech of Mr. Dawes, in Congress, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in demanding large reductions in the taxation of the people, the taxpayers of the whole country, and business men everywhere, will heartily commend him for it. Economy in the public expenditures is much more important in the present condition of the finances of the country than the discussion of political abstractions, on which so much wordy discussion is wasted. It is not necessary that the general retrenchment should be carried to study out the items of extravagance presented by Mr. Dawes, or the figures of the counter statement made by Mr. Butler, to decide exactly which is right on the points in dispute. Those items will take the spirit of Mr. Dawes's speech, and in contrasting it with that of those who assail him personally and politically, will cordially approve his bold and outspoken rebuke of the reckless waste shown in every department. Before making his speech Mr. Dawes declares that he went to every department, and tried in vain to get a reduction in the estimates, representing the need of economy, but could not do so. He could not till he had wholly failed in obtaining satisfaction that the committee determined to bring the matter before the House and the country. Public opinion can be expected in supporting the position taken by Mr. Dawes, that every department is now overhauling its estimates to a greater or less extent, and from what has transpired it is seen that the Government acts along with at least forty millions of dollars less than was asked first. However partisan political differences may be settled, great good is in the direction of greater economy started by Mr. Dawes, is very sure to be the result.

---The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his proposed operations in the sale of gold and purchase of bonds for the sinking fund of the Treasury for the current month of February. The amount will be seven hundred thousand dollars, making $4,000,000 for the month, and will buy $1,000,000 of bonds every other week, or $2,000,000 for the month. This programme, if adhered to, will be strictly followed by the gold brokers on the market, and the lessened purchase of bonds by the Government will leave the supply on the open market in large measure, and tended to make both the price of gold and bonds lower. The Secretary may, however, during the month, change the time for the purchase of bonds for general account of the Treasury as it will be seen that on the 28th of February he will purchase $2,000,000 to be applied to the sinking fund only.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114		114
U. S. Bonds '67	114		114
U. S. Bonds '68	114		114
10-40s	112½		112½
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Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	113	113
Mich. Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	131	131	131	131	131	131
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and North	72	72	72	72	72	72
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	37	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul, pref	68	68	68	68	68	68
Tol. and Wabash	75	75	75	75	75	75
Ohio and Miss	31	31	31	31	31	31
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Alton	110	110	110	110	110	110
Ohio and Miss. pref	73	73	73	73	73	73
Western Un. Tel.	33	33	33	33	33	33
Pacific Mail	70	70	70	70	70	70
Adams Express	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wells, Fargo & Co.	61	61	61	61	61	61
American M. U. Ex.	23	23	23	23	23	23
U. S. Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
Merch. Union	6	6	6	6	6	6

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Bonds and other indebtedness...9,000,000 24,000,000

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, February 2, 1870. }

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ASHES---There is a moderate local inquiry for good apples, with good supply in store. We quote choice to extra at $5 00@5 50 per barrel; fair to good at $4 50@5 00 and very common at $3@3 25 per barrel. The first time in a month that we have had occasion to quote a sort of bhonne, which belie in, looks beautiful, but is worthless when it comes to be eaten, flesh red light waist and straight full skirt, and is perfectly suited for the accomplishment of elaborate toilets, gold jewelry, and luminous, stands next to diamonds in fashionable estimation, and when worn with the shining exceedingly effective, always retaining its value, helpful to many a young miss a picture and becoming to ladies fond of display.

FANCY DRESSES.

Masquerades and fancy dress balls are discouraged this season, and are confined to certain private houses to charade parties and the like; but there are many inquiries for fancy costumes, and as they may be useful to some of our readers I will describe one:

"Winter" requires a light gray tulle or tarlatan dress dotted all over with bits of white wax, which will have the appearance of frost, and tastefully powdered with isinglass or diamond powder. A robin perched on a snow-wreathed branch is greatly admired, and is used upon the corsage, or to loop up the folds of the dress.

"Autumn" is a white tulle dress made with three skirts, striped with very narrow green and gold satin ribbon, and a wreath of leaves to be used to alternate with the others, if preferred. Wire ornamental leaf in match are attached to the back.

"Night" is always a black tulle dress covered with the most exact shadowed by a flowing veil, starred also, and attached to a silvery crescent upon the left shoulder.

"Undine" requires a dress of Nile green tarlatan over white, caught up with sea-weed, to which little white shells and pearls are also attached. The bodice should be low, and arranged in Greek fashion, with sandals to the open, the blonde hair floating, and ornamented with a wreath harmonizing with the decoration of the skirt.

"Old Mother Hubbard" is very easily managed. The dress consists of a short petticoat, and a gown of large patterned, old fashioned chintz, with a very large pocket, and a short gown belted in. A tall, conical, black velvet hat, the shape exactly of the black felt hats, the White Lamb wore, and a very red nose, obtained by the application of a "touche," but is sufficient for the support of the basque and full sash which is worn by ladies who can be seen in any every costume.

Whatever little small hoop the street dress at the present worn is very much out of proportion and extremely uncomfortable to wear.

"BERTHAS" AND "FICHUS."

This pretty and picturesque garment, which was introduced here two years ago, out which has never been very popular because it was expensive, is now all the rage. Whether it be worn with a fur, it gradually growing in favor.

It is copied, as the name denotes, from the neck-dress of a Roman soldier, and can be fitted as to suit any taste, from the *bertha de luxe* of concerts or the opera,

To the simple *bertha* of jaconet or lace, which ladies themselves from a pattern, and prettily braided with very little trouble. It is usually made in scarlet cloth or cashmere.

NOON-DAY SERVICE.

The Miners' Cathedral in "the Black Country" of England.

Elihu Burritt gives an account of a preacher in "the black country" of England who goes down hundreds of feet into the mines to read the scriptures and pray for the souls of the miners while they partake of their frugal dinners. Mr. Burritt accompanied him on one occasion, and his description is exceedingly graphic. We quote a passage, as follows:

If a scene could be photographed by candle light, what a picture might have been brought up of that eating and listening congregation! There sat the miners in their pit costume, in the satin divided into puffings by bands of somebyssal velvet.

Fair ringlets, diamonds are always worn with full dress. American ladies are grand on diamonds. French women go into the air of trivial nature that happens to be the vogue. English women will descend to imitations, but American ladies will have the genuine article or generally indifferent to finger. Association is delightful in this respect. The American duchess turns their bills under their wings in rain security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw to find the warmth; and even the vegetables hung down by their quiescence. Beneath, emerging by their mellow grass gloss of their quality from the straw which are no ways slow in responding to the magical environment, are the cabbage and the root. A group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under whom they contemplate the same commonplace, engulfing rain, and in the midst of the monotony of the winter day by limning out in delightful relief. The picture is 24x29 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1870.

Whatever the politicians may think of the recent speech of Mr. Dawes, in Congress, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in demanding large reductions in the taxation of the people, the taxpayers of the whole country, and business men everywhere, will heartily commend him for it. Economy in the public expenditures is much more important in the present condition of the finances of the country than the discussion of political abstractions, on which so much wordy discussion is wasted. It is not necessary that the general retrenchment should be carried to study out the items of extravagance presented by Mr. Dawes, or the figures of the counter statement made by Mr. Butler, to decide exactly which is right on the points in dispute. Those items will take the spirit of Mr. Dawes's speech, and in contrasting it with that of those who assail him personally and politically, will cordially approve his bold and outspoken rebuke of the reckless waste shown in every department. Before making his speech Mr. Dawes declares that he went to every department, and tried in vain to get a reduction in the estimates, representing the need of economy, but could not do so. He could not till he had wholly failed in obtaining satisfaction that the committee determined to bring the matter before the House and the country. Public opinion can be expected in supporting the position taken by Mr. Dawes, that every department is now overhauling its estimates to a greater or less extent, and from what has transpired it is seen that the Government acts along with at least forty millions of dollars less than was asked first. However partisan political differences may be settled, great good is in the direction of greater economy started by Mr. Dawes, is very sure to be the result.

---The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his proposed operations in the sale of gold and purchase of bonds for the sinking fund of the Treasury for the current month of February. The amount will be seven hundred thousand dollars, making $4,000,000 for the month, and will buy $1,000,000 of bonds every other week, or $2,000,000 for the month. This programme, if adhered to, will be strictly followed by the gold brokers on the market, and the lessened purchase of bonds by the Government will leave the supply on the open market in large measure, and tended to make both the price of gold and bonds lower. The Secretary may, however, during the month, change the time for the purchase of bonds for general account of the Treasury as it will be seen that on the 28th of February he will purchase $2,000,000 to be applied to the sinking fund only.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½		113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114		114
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TERMS:

One copy, per year..... $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year..... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

RECORD JOB KILLED!

The infamous *Record* Job was defeated in the House on Thursday, *ayes sixteen, nays seventy-six!* All honor to the Representatives of the People!

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

Political reformers throughout the country are scrutinizing with a great deal of interest the proceedings of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in the expectation that it will frame for the State Constitution of the State certain features of political progress which have been largely discussed of late years. Minority representation is a subject that has attracted much attention, but is hedged in with great difficulties. While few object to the principle, and admit its safety and justice, the difficulty seems to be to devise a plan easily understood by the mass of the voters. The cumulative principle, that of personal representation, and minority representation are all branches of the same general subject, and have their advocates wherever it is discussed. The great difficulty seems to be to make a start. From actual experience a system would soon be evolved which would satisfy the people of its practicability. Illinois is a good State to make a commencement, owing to its political complexion. The Southern half of the State is largely democratic while the Northern part is even more decidedly Republican. Thus there are large minorities in either section without representation in the State Legislature. We regret, however, that there is not much prospect of the adoption of the minority representation principle by the Convention of that State. There are too many old prejudices to overcome, and in free America our education has been that majorities are as absolute as imperial rule in Russia. The judiciary is the great conservator of the rights of minorities. It is upon this power, as a people, we place our reliance. In a struggle between the justice of minority representation and the right to gerrymander—something entirely opposite—the latter will carry the day nine times out of ten, with the average politician.

But in Illinois—the reputation of Springfield being about as bad as that of Harrisburg—the demand for restrictions on the Legislature has extracted from the convention a number of safeguards hitherto unknown in the State. As there is a growing sentiment in Pennsylvania in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, it is well to note the progress making in other States, in the direction of good government. Here is the twenty-third section of the article on legislation of the proposed new Constitution:

> Every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each House, and, before the vote is taken on the final passage thereof, all amendments thereto shall be printed; and every bill having passed both Houses of the Legislature, and before it is signed by the respective Houses, And no law which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title thereof, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title. And no law shall be revised or amended by the reference to its title, but the law revised, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act; and no bill shall become a law, unless the Assembly shall take effect until the 1st day of July next after the passage thereof, except in case of emergency, the General Assembly shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, otherwise direct, which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act.

This section seems to be well guarded against legislative "omnibussing," or the "snaking through of bills of doubtful character. It is also proposed that all laws must be received by a majority of the members elected, instead of a majority of those present, or of a quorum. This is the rule in Ohio, and works well. The section proposed in Illinois on the compensation of members would seem to be as well devised as is possible to check every manner of "stealings." This section we commend to the attention of the gentlemen at Harrisburg:

> The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services during a term of two years from the State Treasury a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars a year, to be fixed by law, and in addition thereto the necessary mileage, to be estimated by the nearest usual route in going to and returning from the seat of government, which shall be certified to by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and $10 per session for each member for postage, and no other allowance, and all other incidental expenses, and no more, directly or indirectly, for the use of the House.

We hardly think a Purdon Digest could be driven through this, or a fifty thousand dollar appropriation for postage.

On the subject of special legislation the Illinois Convention does not come up to the wishes of the reformers. It prohibits special legislation in nineteen cases carefully enumerated; such, for instance, as the following:

> For providing for the support of common schools.
> For interest on money.
> For the opening and conducting of elections for any officer, or designating the place of voting.
> For providing for the sale or mortgage of real estate, belonging to minors, or others, under disability.
> For the protection of game.
> For providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

It is not from these sources that the evils of special legislation spring, but from jobbing acts relating to moneyed corporations—railroad, banking, collegiate, insurance, and so on. The Illinois Convention does not cover this; at least the section of the Constitution under consideration does not, but it is likely it will be amended to absolutely prohibit any special legislation that can be accomplished under general laws. In other words, that all laws shall be general, and none special.

This evil of special legislation is the primary cause of the demoralization which has been constantly going on at Harrisburg for twenty years or more. Governor GEARY is endeavoring to avert it by the free use of the veto power, but he might as well attempt the Partingtonian achievement of hiding out the Atlantic Ocean. Only a constitutional provision of the most absolute and sweeping character will correct the evil. There must be a prohibition of the passage of any special acts in the organic law, that it will be impossible to evade. We believe this principle incorporated in the Constitution of the State, would afford relief from four-fifths of the abuses which render law-making power of Pennsylvania a scoffing and by-word. In itself, this reform would pay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention.

One fact occurs to us at this time on the subject. In Ohio, no special law can be enacted by the Legislature. The Constitution prohibits it. An inspection of all the laws and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State in the five years ending with 1869, shows a total for the five years of *twice hundred and nine pages*, or a yearly average of *only two hundred and forty* pages of laws. We have not at hand the volumes of Pennsylvania session laws for the same years, but in no one year will it be found to cover less space than the aggregate in Ohio for five years. In 1866, the laws of this State made a volume of *one thousand five hundred and fifty-five* pages, or *three hundred and fifty* pages more than the Ohio laws for five years. In 1867, '68-'69 the Pennsylvania laws, general and special, occupied about the same space as in 1866. The number of general laws passed in this State is about the same as in Ohio; and the difference is made up entirely in the flood of special laws that are ground out at Harrisburg. Check special legislation and the lobby will fall with it; a better class of men will seek legislative positions; the corruption of members will be unheard of, because the inducement will be withdrawn; expenses will be reduced, and needed matters of general legislation will secure that attention their merits demand.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Contemporaneously with the telegraphic announcement of the cessation of troubles among the workmen at Le Creuzot, the existence of a wide spread conspiracy in France is reported. In connection with this subject the accusation brought by M. SCHNEIDER against the English has rather more meaning than some may suspect. The telegraphic statement is very brief, and the information which it imparts is certainly susceptible of an innocent interpretation. On the other hand, M. SCHNEIDER occupies an important and very distinguished official position, and we may not readily assume that he would rashly, or without sufficient evidence, lay so grave a charge. In fact, the cordial understanding which has now for so many years existed between England and France has been chiefly the work of the Emperor. Rather intimate relations with Lord PALMERSTON, formed when Louis NAPOLEON moved as a private person in English society, and some long cherished ideas of the British Premier, were skilfully taken advantage of by the French usurper to form an alliance which should give him as a monarch the countenance and virtual support of England. But every body knows with what distrust and jealousy the alliance was at first regarded on both sides of the channel, and how little cordiality there was in the *entente cordiale*. From the early days of the Revolution, Frenchmen of almost all classes have been prompt to see the influence of English gold in internal disturbances as well as in plans for troubling their country from without. The amusing scene described by several historians as taking place between the great NAPOLEON and Mr. FOX, in which the former charged Mr. Prrr with hiring assassins for his destruction and Mr. Fox kept repeating in his horribly incorrect French, "take that out of your head, sire!" was such a scene as has, many a time since, been repeated with a change of persons. Thousands of Englishmen have had to deny that their government had done one or another dreadfully vile thing for the ruin or humiliation of France, and then many Englishmen of the social grade and intelligence of Mr. KINGLAKE have always been and are now ready to suspect the worst designs under French offers of service, fearing, or at least suspecting them even when bringing gifts. The two peoples left to their own instincts and memories will never long remain on really friendly terms with each other. And, therefore, as LOUIS NAPOLEON'S life draws towards a close, we may confidently expect to see the English alliance make manifest its essential hollowness. We are in no danger of going far wrong in our interpretation of events, if we understand them as pointing in that direction.

As to the charge of M. SCHNEIDER, from which we set out, why, of course, it may be a comparative trifle, quite destitute of any such historical significance as we have imagined. London has long swarmed with French and Italian conspirators, who incessantly labor to connect wealthy Englishmen with their schemes of revolution. Englishmen not a few sympathize with them in their objects, even when they abhor their methods of effecting them. Many of these insular gentlemen of leisure, from mere *ennui*, or want of something to interest them, become associated with continental political refugees. Thus, wherever rebellion goes on in any part of the world, are usually found—

> "Several Englishmen of title,
> Many named Thompson, and still more named Smith."

Thus GARIBALDI'S army was largely recruited. Islanders fought in his ranks who could afford to keep their own yachts off the Sicilian coast, with supplies of "wines and chickens, 'an and hoppers," for their sentimental refreshment, though ordinarily content with camp fare. The extent to which honorable Englishmen have sometimes become compromised in conspiracies, with the methods of which they were not made acquainted, was strikingly illustrated in connection with the trial in 1858 of SIMON BERNARD, one of the ORSINI and PIERI band. It seems not unlikely that some of these exuberant Anglican friends of freedom all over the world, may have had something to do with the troubles at Le Creuzot. Hence M. SCHNEIDER'S charge.

BEARING THE VERDICT OF POSTERITY.

In one of Miss EDGEWORTH'S novels we remember to have been much amused by the story of one CONDY ROCKRENT, who survived his own wake, if not his own funeral, and overheard the judgment of posterity. We believe it is not uncommon for people to wonder what other people would say about them if they were once fairly out of the world. In the instance of every-day people, however, this inquiring state of mind can hardly ever last long, as no one fails to know, or at least to expect, that a eulogy will mark his tombstone. All forgive the dead, unless they happen to have been very great offenders. Then, the duty of speaking only good concerning those who have gone to the majority, or been summoned to the Grand Assize, is inculcated in a precept so ancient that no one can tell who originally, in fact, it has been adopted by mankind as embodying the benevolent wisdom of humanity. This ancient precept, however, permits us to maintain silence about the departed. "Say nothing, or say that which is good." And there are, doubtless, many to whom the anticipation of charitable silence seems more terrible than opprobrious denunciation. Then, if they happen to be public characters, authors, distinguished advocates, or statesmen, they may not expect to be buried in silence. Posterity will judge as well as bury them. Some eminent men, it is believed, have been quite unable to resist the wish to learn while still alive what this judgment concerning them is to be. A few days ago the telegraph announced that M. RASPAIL, the celebrated man of science and statesman, had departed this life. It was announced over France also, and deputations from several Departements at once hurried up to Paris to attend the funeral. Then came the contradiction. M. RASPAIL had died, on the contrary his disease had taken a favorable turn and he was fast getting well.

Is it possible that the Camphor doctor, as RASPAIL used to be called, played both his friends and his enemies a trick, and deliberately contrived to learn their real thoughts about him? He and Lord BROUGHAM were once rather intimate friends, we believe, and the illustrious Chancellor is, at least was, suspected of an escapade of this kind. The following extract from MR. ROBINSON'S Diary under 1809, tells all about the affair, whether it was a trick or accident;

> October 31st. I dined at the Athenæum, where I heard from Babington Macaulay a piece of news that will excite a sensation in the world, and Lord Brougham has been killed by the breaking of a carriage, killed on the spot! I never remember to have seen general consternation at terror. Such power extinguished at once! I was accosted by everybody I met, and by some, or never, spoken to me before. Some of us had doubted whether his problems of change would not throw away his interest in our college, but Romilly said: "No, he is immortal, never have fear." And he has been, for the present, at least, quite all scares. The good only will be remembered!
>
> October 22. O, what a lamentable waste of sensibility! On my coming to the Athenæum, Lewenjye accosted me with "It is a hoax, after all. Brougham is not dead." The fact is that he is not an Ichabodite affection. Those who had mourned most complexionly were ashamed to rejoice."

LOOK AT FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

On the 4th of January there assembled at Exeter Hall, London, a meeting of an extraordinary character, the object being to consider the "condition of England." Sir GEORGE GREY presided, assisted by Sir JAMES LAWRENCE, M. P., Major General Sir W. DENISON, K. C. B., Mr. TORRENS, M. P., Mr. MCARTHUR, M. P., and numerous others of high station and influence. It will be observed that it was not a meeting of Fenians, or an assemblage of persons discontented without cause. It represented a high average of English intelligence and loyalty. Therefore when the Chairman gave utterance to a speech relative to the depressed condition of the working classes in England, of which the following extract is a specimen, he spoke with significance:

> "It was no effect that a vast and unusual amount of distress existed in this country, and that this distress was of a character which was now reaching portions of the population which had hitherto escaped the full degree touched by it. (Hear.) It was not only the poorest classes, but the classes above them as well, which were largely affected and felt in common calamity. (Hear.) Under such circumstances it was impossible to say what remedy which relief could be applied to that distress was eagerly sought."

Now, when we find English statesmen proposing wholesale emigration as a remedy, we may safely conclude that the disease is malignant and alarming. Turning to the working classes themselves, we find them asserting that the cause of the complaint is Free Trade. To her present condition England has been gradually settling for some time. Of course the partizans of a theory will not readily give it up; so we find the London *Times* still advocating Free Trade; but the intelligent mechanics who have seen the practical working of the system, declare that they will have a change, and can never prove a remedy. They are the better statesmen, and their testimony is full of instruction to our country.

WE are glad to notice any indication from the South calculated to restore or increase confidence in an unfisturbed future for that section of the Union. The Tennessee Constitutional Convention, largely controlled by the reactionists, has voluntarily taken a step which will do much to allay the apprehensions of good men throughout the country, that the South would impose into the barbarism of caste as soon as the supervising care of the Federal Government is withdrawn. That Convention, largely composed of "conservatives," so called, treats negro suffrage as an accomplished fact. The advocates of the white basis had not strength sufficient to obtain for their theories any consideration, and they then fell back on the proposition to submit the question to a distinct vote of the people. This would have reopened the question, with all its turmoil and excitement, but the Convention on Thursday rejected the proposal by a vote of twenty in favor of submission to fifty-two against. The latter vote represents the party favorable to impartial suffrage, and the principle will be retained in the Constitution by a large majority of the Convention; in fact by a vote nearly unanimous, if reliance can be placed on the dispatches from Nashville. Has Pennsylvania advanced this far yet, in conceding equal political rights to its citizens? We have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, it is true, in the Legislature, but on the naked proposition of negro suffrage, as a home question, how would the vote of the State stand? Is it not clear that there is a more liberal sentiment in Tennessee than in our own State? This appears to be the fact, and it is not necessary to inquire into the causes; but it is certainly an argument in favor of liberality towards the Southern people. In the case of Tennessee it cannot be explained away by saying the Convention is acting under duress.

A QUESTION.

> "Cincinnati is almost a model of a perfect city, although not so picturesque as Pittsburgh, which, moreover, is a little London."

A correspondent quotes the sentence which stands above, from page 852 of the lately published "Life of JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D.," and begs us "to inform him if we can why the celebrated biblical scholar and commentator" thus characterized our Smoky City.

Each city like each person, undoubtedly, has its own physiognomy. Its general aspect, like the features of a face, appeals to the imagination of the beholder, and perhaps seldom produces precisely the same moral impression upon two individuals, as each one sees what he has the capacity of taking in. Hence one is struck with resemblances where another sees nothing but contrast—or, some single trait in common between two places, acting upon the imagination, is sufficient to drive quite into the back-ground countless traits of dissimilarity. In this manner we might account for the comparison in DR. ALEXANDER'S letter, even if there were no obvious likeness between the two cities compared. But, in fact, "Pittsburgh is a little London." The reader may retort, "a *little* London, indeed!" or "a very American London, truly!" as COLERIDGE satisfied his Teutonic friends who called KLOPSTOCK "a German MILTON," by saying "a very German MILTON, to be sure." That turn may do for a joke, but after all, we may not doubt that ADDISON ALEXANDER was impressed with certain obvious particulars in the physiognomy of our city which recalled the metropolis of the world to his mind.

In the first place, the smokiness of the place no doubt reminded him of the thick atmosphere of the London climate at all times, and of the cloud of smoke which continually hovers over the great English city. On the clearest day this makes it impossible to survey the entire metropolis from any point, even from the dome of St. Paul's. Or, he may have been here on a dark morning, and the scene may have suggested the London fog which MR. GOUGH likens to "pea soup." But most probably DR. ALEXANDER intended, in connection with our atmosphere and with the sombre appearance of streets and houses, to suggest the situation and constituents of Pittsburgh and London. Allegheny he may never have heard of as a separate corporation, though, doubtless, as a divine, familiar with the name of the town as the seat of a theological seminary. To his view when here on a visit, Allegheny, Manchester, Lawrenceville and so forth presented themselves as parts of our city, as in truth they are. Then, taking note of the dividing rivers and of the topographical character of the sites, the hilly foundation of Pittsburgh proper, the low, level and gradual ascent with irregularities on the Allegheny shore, he remembered the corresponding geographical features of the city on the Thames. A short extract from a *Gazetteer* will furnish hints for the other side of the comparison:

> "The city is built principally on the north bank of the river, the site rising gradually from the margin of the water, at the rate of thirty-six feet per mile, while on the opposite bank the ground is level. It is well laid out and extensive, lying in several places below the high-water mark. The Thames is embanked by act of Parliament for Parliament are purposes, are the corporation of the city of London, which extends three miles from the General Postoffice, but the limits of the metropolis, as defined by act of Parliament, extend to thirty miles, and by some ranged to thirty-five miles from London. The cities of London, Westminster and the Parliamentary boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark, Finsbury, &c. Within the great circuit included are included the parish of Chelsea, the towns of Deptford and Greenwich, Islington, Hackney, Kensington, Paddington, Battersea, Hampstead, Highgate, &c."

Changing the names, much of this description will answer for Pittsburgh.

MARK THEM.

That the Republican masses may know at a glance the nine Senators who joined with the eleven Democrats of that body to put BERGNER'S *Record* swindle through, we conspicuously print their names, as follows:

ALLEN, CONNELL, HENSLEY, MUMMA, OLMSTEAD, OSTERHOUT, ROBISON, WATT, WHITE.

We shall look with interest for the additions which the House vote on the question will furnish to the list of those who were bold enough to impale themselves on the *Record*.

P. S.—The telegraph supplies the list, as follows:

ADAIRE, CLOUD, COMLEY, CHURCH, DAVIS, HILL, HONG, HUMPHREYS, MILLAR, (of Allegheny,) NILES, PARSONS, SMITH, STOKES, THOMAS, STRANG.

WE admire the temper of MR. DAWES'S speech on government expenses, or rather on the estimates of the various heads of Departments, made in the House on Thursday, in reply to General BUTLER'S special pleading. It is admirable in tone, and in its discreet presentation of the questions involved. Nothing is said to provoke an issue with the administration, and General GRANT is shown to be in perfect harmony with MR. DAWES in the desire for an economical administration. Nor is MR. DAWES to be drawn into any personal controversy, although the taunts of BUTLER'S speech made the invitation difficult to resist to any one whose whole heart was not animated by a desire to serve his country and unselfishly protect and advance the good name of the Republican party. BUTLER with great skill endeavored to raise a personal issue with the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, precisely as some of the Pennsylvania Representatives did; but MR. DAWES was not to be drawn from the path of discussion he marked out. It was not as to who was the better Republican, but whether the facts sustained him in his first speech, and whether that being so, it was proper he should make it. Our Washington correspondent describes MR. DAWES'S speech as being the most complete vindication ever made by any man in Congress, and this we presume will be the judgment of the people. One thing is certain, when we go before the country next fall, it must be upon the economical efforts of such men as MR. DAWES that we can justly appeal for success. The tactics the Republican party will have to face will be solely those of finance and economy, and they are so inseparably connected that while we must be able to show we have protected the national faith and credit, we will also have to demonstrate we have husbanded the resources of the country, cut off useless expenditures, and reduced taxation. The country already appreciates the fact that MR. DAWES is the man for this work—and that he can neither be frightened or ridiculed from the discharge of the duty.

IT is not probable that Philadelphia will ever forgive MR. DAWES for directing the blow which knocked the breath out of the League Island purchase. No especial ill will is felt towards the Quaker City. A vast majority of those who stand with MR. DAWES would be glad to see it prosper in any way not at the expense of the country at large, more especially at a moment when the legislative swindlings that have disgraced the last half dozen sessions. The *Record* necessitates an enormous postage expense for each member; it serves as an excuse for the paster and folder job, and it enables BERGNER to publish encyclopedical articles on pisciculture at fifteen dollars per page. Senator WHITE is freely spoken of at the State capital as anxious for the Gubernatorial nomination two years hence. His selection of a platform on which to push his claims, we regard as of some moment to the people. The *Record* plank, especially, will not escape scrutiny. It places the Senator in a position in which he cannot be misunderstood. We are glad of it. We like to see a man bold and unequivocal in his declarations. The Republican party of Pennsylvania is committed to the doctrine of retrenchment and reform. That's the earnest sentiment of the people, whatever the politicians and the organs may declare. Senator WHITE has a perfect right to array himself in the opposition, and arrogate to himself its leadership. We won't even attempt to read him out of the party. He deserves the full credit of throwing himself into the breach, and repressing the spirit of economy and retrenchment that had begun to manifest itself. It was a courageous act. Of that there can be no doubt; and to what it will lead there can be as little. Any gentleman who thinks the people may be defied and the flood-gates of corruption and profligate expenditure reopened, is at liberty to try the experiment, and report results.

A FRIEND writes from Harrisburg that a certain class of persons, inside and outside of the Legislature, are very angry with the COMMERCIAL for following them and their pet schemes so sharply and persistently. We do not for a moment doubt it. The COMMERCIAL has a well-defined course to pursue, and however we may regret there should be any occasion for the ill-humor of gentlemen who still think they can lead the people by the nose, there exists not the slightest probability that we shall deviate from it. With the fall of the CAMERON Dynasty a new era in our State politics was inaugurated, and several aspiring gentlemen met with a serious reverse. To have been instrumental in bringing this about is a source of no inconsiderable gratification to us; and we feel that we can afford to let small demagogues and disappointed leaders expend their indignation on us to their hearts' content.

A RURAL contemporary makes inquiry concerning the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel suit, and wants to know when it will "come off." To the best of our belief, we can answer that it will "come off" when it shall have been judicially settled whether Sections 70, 71 and 72 of the criminal code of Pennsylvania, have, since the present State Treasurer came into office, been violated. For the benefit of those who do not have the code at hand, we will say that it provides:

> "That if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county, or township shall loan out, with or without interest, any money or securities entrusted to his keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years. For depositing money entrusted to him in any bank, or with any individual or association of individuals, or with any individual to be drawn out of any such deposit, or any part thereof, or otherwise to put such money out of his control, the penalty is $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. For procuring, selling, obtaining or having a part of such sum is made liable, on conviction, to imprisonment at solitary labor not exceeding five years."

THE first State election of 1870 is that of New Hampshire, which takes place in March. There are four candidates in the field for Governor—a Republican, Democratic, Temperance and Labor Reform—and this complicates political affairs to such an extent as to render the result in the State somewhat doubtful. The Republicans and Democrats nominated for the last years' candidates; the Temperance men have put up Professor BURROWS, nine years ago President of the Pittsburgh Female College; while the Labor Reformers on Tuesday last nominated SAMUEL FLINT, on a greenback for bonds platform. They declare they can poll eight thousand votes in the State. Last spring GOV. STEARNS had 3,775 majority over the Democratic candidate, while the fall preceding GEN. GRANT'S majority was 6,967.

IT is very amusing the magnificent burst of devotion and loyalty that fell from the lips of FERNANDO WOOD in the House a few days ago during the discussion of the qualifications of one of the Virginia members elect, who had declared the "Government a humbug" with blasphemous emphasis. MR. WOOD couldn't stand this, and argued against the member being sworn in, especially as he has been converted to the most advanced stage of Southern radicalism. Judging from FERNANDO'S Southern affiliations, his objections must be based on the fact that the claimant for a seat did not seek to make good his scurrilous language by shouldering a musket in the rebel army. It was not the magnitude of the sin, but its infinitesimal character that roused the peculiar patriotism of the Mozart Chief.

We should fail in our duty to their constituency were we to refrain from noticing the representatives of Dauphin county in the Legislature. Mr. Bergner, Mr. Mumma, is so extensively and well known as an active politician that he requires no introduction from our pen to say anything in commendation of him. Mr. Nevin, the junior member from Dauphin, has, early in the session, distinguished himself as an able debater, and has proved himself a worthy successor with the older and more distinguished Senators. In the House Mr. Smith is also a ready and able debater and Mr. Parsons as an earnest worker. We have reason to be proud of the fact that these gentlemen represent the talent and interests of Dauphin county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

IT is to be presumed that it is commendation worthily bestowed. But it should be remembered that "the Representatives of Dauphin county in the Legislature" voted for BERGNER'S *Record* job. A considerable number of gentlemen of equal worth are supposed to have seats in the Legislature, but most of them voted against the job; therefore BERGNER don't think so well of them!

IT is said that the Committee of Ways and Means have determined to let in Nova Scotia coal free of duty. As coal has been made a sort of fetich by the tariff reformers, we are willing to see the experiment tried. Certain New England manufacturers may derive a degree of advantage in enhanced profits, but in this there will be many disappointments. We shall be curious to know what benefits will accrue to the West, where the "tariff reformers" have been howling for "free coal" on a specially high key. How will they get along with what they have been saying about the "Manufacturing Monopolists?" If "free coal" can benefit anybody it is precisely this sort of people. But Congress has not acted yet.

THE "organ" of the VANDERBILT Railway Combination yesterday contained another assault on the Beaver canal enlargement. The agent of the would-be Railway King, now in Harrisburg, is reported to have said that if he could produce opposition to the enterprise in Pittsburgh, there would be a chance of defeating it in the Legislature. In securing the services of the "organ" he has met with a certain degree of success, but whether the hoped-for result will follow remains to be seen. In undertaking the VANDERBILT contract the "organ" probably thinks there is more in it than can come from proving faithful to the end of the section in which it is published. Perhaps it judges correctly.

WHO of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature will "take indemnity for the pastand security for the future" by bringing in a bill abolishing the fees of county officers and substituting salaries? Senator CONNELL'S bill introducing this reform into the Philadelphia offices is understood to wear the aspect of a party measure, and he Allegheny Senators and members will doubtless vote for it. But how can they make the principle at home? The question is, who will take the lead, and thereby appropriate to himself the overwhelming public sentiment in favor of such measures among the masses of the people?

MR. QUAY is great on "exposures." Since the defeat of the Treasury Ring he has devoted his paper to the business. Thus far it cannot be said that he has done much more by putting himself forward as the first friend of MR. MACKEY than expose that gentleman to some things which one would naturally suppose he would prefer to avoid. Viewed in the light of the surroundings, personal and general, the course of MR. QUAY goes far to establish his insanity, or a secret wish to bring upon the head of MR. MACKEY new troubles. Does the Treasurer's lieutenant wish to have tried out to the bitter end the question whether or not the office yields that officer only $1,500 a year?

"No more tariff than is needed for revenue," says a contemporary. No duties at all on tea and coffee, say we. Protect what we produce at home, and let in tea and coffee, articles of every man, woman and child in the land; frame your "tariff for revenue" on this principle, and the highest protectionist in the land will not complain. Instead of this, however, MR. WELLS reverses the principle, and proposes to raise nearly one-half of the revenue from duties from tea, coffee and kindred articles, while the duties on whatever American capital and labor can produce are next to free.

OF those Senators and Members who have been stigmatised as "bolters," not one was found voting for BERGNER'S *Record* job. That swindle obtained its strength from another quarter. And here we desire to be understood as predicting that to the close of the session, those about abused gentlemen will at all times be found in opposition to every manner of extravagance, and proving themselves just what they profess to be, faithful advocates and active promoters of Retrenchment, Economy and Reform. No outrageous proposition will come from that quarter, and the true interests of the State will have no more capable or consistent friends than these same "bolters." Would that there were more just like them!

THE speech of MR. DAWES seems to have had some effect on the Navy Department. The large force of men employed in the various navy yards, in building and equipping war vessels, was on Saturday cut down to the lowest number compatible with the ordinary conduct of the operators of the Department. In Brooklyn the force has been cut down two thousand, in Philadelphia one thousand five hundred, and in Boston about the same number. This response to MR. DAWES'S speech shows the administration is with him on his policy of retrenching wherever a dollar can be saved. It also seems to knock the pins from under General BUTLER.

THE Tennessee Convention defines the qualifications of voters in that State, by conferring the right of suffrage on all male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age, who shall have been residents of Tennessee twelve months, and of the county in which the vote is offered six months previous to an election. This provision has been adopted by a vote of fifty to sixteen; and the Legislature of the State has further indicated a liberal public sentiment on the suffrage question, by unanimously thanking the Convention for adopting the foregoing provision. In both Convention and Legislature this action comes from the political friends of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

IT is highly proper in the Harrisburg *Patriot* to become extremely indignant because the COMMERCIAL intimated that the *Record* job was a fixed up thing between it and BERGNER. We must say that it acted its part well, and that the abuse showered on us was fully up to the measure of the requirement that appearance should be maintained. BERGNER bottles the tears of his Democratic coadjutor, and parades them for a second sight; and so the COMMERCIAL catches it most severely for having spoiled the game of that most virtuous citizen—BERGNER!

THE following are the names of the gentlemen who stood up in the House of Representatives and voted to retain the franking privilege. Those in italic are Democrats:

Biggs, Del.; *Boles*, Ark.; Butler, Tenn.; *Griswold*, N. Y.; *Holdeman*, Penn.; *Johnson*, Cal.; *Reeves*, N. C.; Ridgway, Va., just admitted; *Rogers*, Ark.; *Sheffield*, Ala.; *Sherrod, Stone*, Md.; *Wood*, N. Y.; *Woodward*, Penn.

Nine Democrats and five Republicans. The list is good to keep.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL HOLT has responded to a decision of MR. DELANO by directing that the income tax must not be deducted from the salaries of officers of the army, as no such tax is operative now on incomes derived from the current year, and the War Department has issued an order to Paymasters to this effect. Ex-Attorney General HOLT maintains that the income tax law is dead.

THE Senate Postoffice Committee has had under consideration the postal telegraph system, and will report it favorably to the Senate some time this week. It is understood the special House Committee on the same subject will also report favorably.

CONCERNING the direct tea trade by Chicago, we are assured that thus far the merchants of that city have acted cautiously, and importations from China and through San Francisco have been mainly experimental; but the results, we are assured, have been entirely satisfactory. During the month of December 53,983 pounds of tea were shipped east from San Francisco, most of which it is believed came to Chicago. Since the opening of the road one firm have received 1,111 packages, and another house has imported 30,000 pounds, at an expense of 4½ cents per pound, the freight to San Francisco by steamer was $8.25 per cwt, and the railway charges $1 20. We learn that the houses referred to are entirely satisfied with their ventures, and one of them writes that it is hardly a question as to greatly to enlarge its business. Experience has already proved that the teas imported through San Francisco are far better than those of the same quality originally, that come through New York.

THERE appears to be a prevalent disposition in Congress to deal summarily with polygamy, which killed Mormonism dies. A bill for this purpose is being prepared by the Committee on Territories. It defines polygamy to be a crime against the laws of the United States, and provides that in order to enforce this and other laws of the United States, the President shall order into Utah Territory a sufficient body of the troops; and he is authorized to call twenty-five thousand militia in the Territory. The bill provides that the polygamist shall be sworn as to his opinions, and if he believes it a religious duty to practice polygamy he is guilty of perjury. The bill is severe, but it is believed, supply the West with sugar at no distant day.

NEW YORK artists are quite busy just now. Lauri Thompson is engaged upon busts of the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., and the late Charles Elliott, the portrait painter; the first is nearly finished, and is said to be a very fine likeness of his subject. Le Clear has upon his easel busts of Admiral Farragut and Thurlow Weed, one of the Female Hospital, the Rev. Dr. Vinton, and ex-Senator Smith of Vermont. J. G. Brown has nearly completed a picture that tells with admirable skill a very pathetic story. A child is in a pleasant parlor a charming young lady and her sister sit side by side upon the sofa, who has picked up the flute which he has evidently just laid down, and with her pretty, pouting lips, he is trying to produce music. Through the young gentleman is fingering the stops for her, the features and expression of the painting are all elaborately studied and finished.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* gives an interesting account of the quantity of carpet manufactured there. We quote: This interest is in a large degree the child of protection. Philadelphia is its center, and far more carpets are made in that city than in any other country. We have no less than 4,500 looms engaged in this production in the city. In 1857 there were only from 1,000 to 1,200 looms, and the business languished until in 1862 the confidence in protection induced new life into it. Factories were built and the trade spread out on a large scale, great improvements began to bear in the use of colors and materials; and thus in a few years the American carpet manufacture has become almost equal to the American market. Let protection be firmly adhered to, and it will not be long before we shall drive foreign carpets entirely from the market, and then we shall throw off all disguise and sell our carpets as what they are—not foreign but American.

THE iron steamer *Priority*, of 400 tons burthen, is being built in this City for the transportation of meat from Texas to New York. When completed she will be an immense traveling refrigerator, so that the meat will be kept fresh during an indefinite period. If the experiment proves successful it will be a great advantage to the cattle raisers of Texas, the annual loss of a large number of cattle that die through exhaustion on their way from Texas to the Northern markets.

Ball's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the only infallible hair preparation for
Restoring gray hair to its original color, and promoting its growth.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a dye; it will not stain the skin or linen.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.

R. P. Ball & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. 7ths*

Children

Are often pale and fretful from no other cause than worms. E. A. Fahnestock Vermifuge is a safe and effectual remedy. 7ths*

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Serenade to General Irwin, State Treasurer Elect.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, January 29, 1870.

About nine o'clock last evening a party of the friends of General W. TEMPLETON IRWIN, with the New Brighton Cornet Band, drove out to his residence, and gave him a surprise serenade. The General came out with his smiling countenance, and passed the party to go in, and then we all smiled over a bounteous repast set out before us by the ladies of the household of our host. Toasts were drank in honor of the Republican victory of November last, that stood firmly by the General to the victorious end. The evening was spent by the party with vocal and instrumental music, and the party separated at an early hour, feeling that they had passed a most lovely, social time. The General may be elected State Treasurer every time.

I see by the last Beaver *Radical* that our friend Quay has not worked off his spleen yet. I think he will have to put in another year, and one or two papers, but to take up almost the whole of the paper for three or four weeks seems to be a bore. In yesterday's paper I see he calls Gen. Irwin Mr. Brigadier General of the Beef Brigade. I suppose that was the time he was Colonel of the *Tiger* Reserves. R.

THE petroleum manufacturers and dealers have held a meeting in Philadelphia to express their surprise and regret that a bill has been favorably reported to the Legislature placing additional taxes and restrictions upon the trade. We do not understand exactly what the bill referred to is, but presume it relates to the storage and inspection of petroleum. Laws already in existence, the meeting declared, "have done much to drive away from our city a very large portion of the trade of this production of our State." Without disputing this assertion, we certainly suggest that the high freight charges exacted the Central Railroad company have chiefly been instrumental in driving the petroleum trade from Philadelphia and the State. In this respect Pittsburgh has also been a great sufferer. If our Philadelphia friends will unite with others interested in the transportation question, they would get on the right track in pursuit of the remedy for the loss of their trade. The interest of the two cities is identical in respect to this important branch of business. Nothing is clearer than that the refiners of petroleum generally are affected both. The meeting in question wound up by making of the Legislature two respectful requests, which are as follows:

"First—The repeal of all existing laws relating to the inspection of petroleum and its products in the city of Philadelphia, or the extension of the provisions of the same, and of all future laws on the subject to the whole commonwealth of the State.

"Second. The passage of a law making it a penal offence for any person, company or corporation within the limits of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, any oil or other articles or substances for illuminating purposes, that will give off an inflammable vapor at a lower temperature than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or that will ignite at a lower temperature than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit.

A NATIONAL Congress on Prison Discipline is proposed in Cincinnati next autumn. The circular is signed by Presidents, Secretaries and other officers of associations devoted to prison reform, and by Superintendents, Wardens, Managers and other connected with various penitentiaries, reform schools, houses of refuge and prisons throughout the country and Union. We observe that the name of T. H. Nevin, of Pittsburgh, is on the list. It is recommended that the Committee of Arrangements and Conference give consideration to the question of an International Congress on Penitentiary and Correctional Discipline. These propositions have grown out of a conviction, on the part of the signers, that they represent an interest of wider importance than the gravest of social problems, and, on both these grounds, are worthy of the closest study and the freest discussion.

GOVERNOR ASHLEY, of Montana, explains his position in a letter to a Washington paper. He was removed from office on account of his anti-Republican speeches. In defending himself from the charges of forsaking Republican principles and changing front upon the negro question in order to suit the political bias in Montana, he says he has never believed in extending the ballot to classes, but always favored giving the right of suffrage to those only who are well qualified to sustain a republican form of government, and this is not true